Newport Daily News.

WAGON DELIVERIES ON 40 MILES OF ADJACENT COUNTRY ROADS.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1898. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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Healthfully help the slow-going furnace mornings like this.
They heat quickly and powerfully, are absolutely odorless and as easy to run as the ordinary lamp.
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R. I. DUCKS, R. I. GEESE,
Fancy Verm't Turkeys
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ONLY WHEN RATIFIED.

America Will Not Take Possession Until Then.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Although no official despatches have been received announcing final action on the peace treaty, the President was informed this morning that the American commission had been notified that the Spaniards would accept our terms and that a meeting would be arranged for the formulating of the treaty. The news was received with the greatest satisfaction by the President. He has all along expected the negotiations to end by the Spanish acceptance, but is glad that the thing is over and that the work of the drawing up of the treaty will now begin.

It seems to be the general impression that as soon as the treaty is signed in Paris it becomes operative, and that we will at once take possession of the Philippines, but this is not so unless some distinct provisi is made in the treaty to this effect. If no provision is made for an immediate evacuation and possession by the Americans things will go on in the Philippines just as they have been until the treaty goes through the regular course and is finally ratified by Spain. This will take some time, and will give the President and his cabinet an opportunity to prepare plans and a policy for the government of the territory.

The Paris commissioners are apt to spend days if not weeks in arranging the details and drawing up the text of the treaty. After this is done it does not become a law until it has been ratified by the treaty making powers of the two nations. One copy of the treaty is brought to the United States and submitted to the Senate. The other goes to Madrid for the Cortes. If the Senate ratifies the treaty without amendment it then goes to the President, who signs it. The exchange of ratifications between Spain and the United States then takes place, provided that the treaty has been ratified by the Cortes. When the exchange has been made the President proclaims the treaty as the law of the land, while the queen regent does the same in Spain. Not until then can we act on it.

This procedure is with the understanding that the United States Senate accepts the treaty exactly as drawn by the peace commissioners. If, however, the Senators amend it or change it in any way it must be submitted to the Spanish government to be accepted. While of course this would eventually be done, it would mean a longer delay and complications. It is expected, however, that the Senate will accept the treaty as drawn by our commissioners, and that there will be no unnecessary delay in its ratification and promulgation.

A good deal of annoyance has been caused the department by the publication in one of the Paris newspapers of what purports to be a despatch from Washington stating that the American commissioners have largely increased their demands, and now include the Sulu islands as a part of the eastern territory to be ceded to the United States. Official announcement is authorized that as a matter of fact there has been no extension of our demands, but the Sulu group were recognized to be a part of the Philippine system in our original demands, and was specifically included in the original demands.

GREAT HALL COLLAPSED.

Many Persons Probably Killed or Hurt Near Turin, Italy.

ROME, Nov. 27.—At Poresa-Argentina, near Turin, today, at the opening of a new college, the great hall collapsed, carrying down the assembly in the ruins. Three bishops were injured, one of whom has since died. It is feared that many persons have been killed or seriously hurt.

MORE THAN 400 WRECKS.

Work of the Life Saving Service During the Past year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The annual report of the general superintendent of the life saving service says, among other things: At the close of the last fiscal year the establishment embraced 264 stations—192 being on the Atlantic, 56 on the lakes, 15 on the Pacific and one at the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, Ky.

The number of disasters to documented vessels within the field of operations of service during the year was 402. On board these vessels there were 3,113 persons, of whom 12 were lost. The estimated value of the vessels and cargoes involved was $7,168,390, of which amount $6,710,530 was saved. Six hundred and sixty-three shipwrecked persons received succor at the stations. The number of vessels totally lost was 59.

There were also 365 casualties to small craft, on board of which there were 874 persons, of whom 10 were lost. Fifty-six other persons were rescued who had fallen from wharves, piers, etc.

The crews saved or assisted to save, during the year 171 vessels, valued with their cargoes at $2,868,655, and rendered assistance of minor importance to 324 other vessels in distress, besides warning from danger by the signals of the patrolmen 226 vessels.

The number of disasters within the scope of the service was much larger than that of any previous year. The loss of life was, however, less in proportion to the number of wrecks than ever heretofore. Six new stations were completed during the year. The cost of the maintenance of the service during the year was $1,497,676.

FORTY KILLED OR INJURED.

Careless Handling of Explosives Near Havana Batteries.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—A box of dynamite exploded this morning near the Reina battery, killing or injuring forty persons. An investigation into the cause of the explosion shows that it occurred on the Avenue Infanta, between the Santa Clara and Reina batteries. Many boxes of powder were stored in a private house, which also contained five rooms full of Mauser and other cartridges. The careless handling of one of the boxes of powder, not a box of dynamite, as at first reported, or one of of the boxes of cartridges, caused the explosion.

QUAY'S CASE.

Defendant Files Demurrers and Decision Is Reserved.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The case of Senator Quay and others charged with conspiracy came up today. Counsel for defense filed demurrers to four of the five indictments. Judge Finletter took the papers and reserved decision.

22d NOVEMBER, 1898.

200 Fine White Fur Rugs
At $1.80.
They are the most comfortable thing by the bedside and in front of the sofa.
KAZANJIAN & CO.

Second Edition.

SPAIN ACCEPTS.

Yields to the Demands of the United States.

Protests Against the Terms, But Can Only Submit.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The joint peace commission met promptly at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the Spanish commissioners immediately announced their acceptance of the American demands. The Spanish commissioners announced that, being authorized by their government to reply that on legal principles the American propositions are inadmissible, and are not a proper compromise, on the Spanish part all diplomatic resources are exhausted, and the Spanish commission is now asked to accept or reject the propositions. Spain, inspired by reasons of patriotism and humanity, and to avoid the horrors of war, resigns herself to the power of the victor. She accepts the offered conditions in order to conclude a treaty of peace.

When the members of the two commissions were seated Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish commission, immediately handed the Spanish reply to Mr. Arthur Ferguson, the Spanish interpreter attached to the United States commission. The answer of the Spaniards was so short that less than ten minutes were consumed in rendering it into English for the Americans.

The reply was as stated above. It added that Spain throughout the controversy had the strongest argument and that, as between positions so diametrically opposed, the American offer of $20,000,000 was not a fair sum. Nevertheless, the reply continued, Spain desired to avoid any further effusion of blood and disorder and had concluded to accept the American offer unconditionally, and thus bow to the superior power of the victor.

The secretaries were then empowered to prepare the treaty articles embodying the cession of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and the payment by the United States of $20,000,000, for submission to the next meeting.

The two peace commissions were in separate session all the morning. It was openly admitted on all sides before the joint meeting that the Spanish answer would be an acceptance of the American demands.

The American demands include the acquisition of the whole of the Philippine and Sulu groups for $20,000,000, and it is also understood the United States will purchase the Caroline group. The question of the debt of Cuba was left unsettled. The next meeting will take place on Wednesday.

There is no denying the fact that the whole European continent will bitterly resent American acquisition of the Philippines. This sentiment is not confined to diplomats, but is especially prevalent here in Paris. It is the opinion constantly heard in the highest French society. It is known that a high official of the French foreign office said yesterday: "The appearance of the Americans in Eastern waters is a disturbing factor to the whole of Europe. Americans, as is well known, lack diplomatic manners and will surely bring constant trouble to all of us."

As to the general sentiment, Mr. William T. Stead, who has just returned here from his tour of France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Austria, Turkey and Italy, and who has seen the highest politicians in each country and in some cases the rulers, said today: "The immense majority of Europeans are, of course, absolutely ignorant of what has happened. Intent upon their daily toil, they neither know nor care what occurs in the other hemisphere. But Europeans who read the newspapers are able to form what may be called 'public opinion' in the Old World. They are practically unanimous on the matter.

"Outside of England I have not met a single non-American who was not opposed to the expansion of America. Nor, through my whole tour of Europe, have I met a European who did not receive the protestations of the genuine sincerity with which the American people entered on the war with more or less mocking incredulity."

Mr. Stead reports that the bitterest hostility of all was found at the Vatican.

TRANSPORT CHESTER AGROUND.

Run Ashore to Avoid Collision with the Incoming Manitoba.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 28.—United States transport Chester, loaded with 1,500 men of the Fifteenth infantry, horses, mules, ammunition and supplies, left for Nuevitas, Cuba, today. Four miles from the city she met United States transport Manitoba coming in. The Manitoba did not slacken speed or move over in the channel, and, in order to avoid a collision, the Chester ran ashore. She is now stuck in the channel four miles below the city. It is believed she can be pulled off tonight at high tide.

NEW BANKRUPTCY RULES.

Announced by Supreme Court, to Take Effect January 2.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The United States Supreme Court today, through Justice Gray, announced the new bankruptcy rules which it was authorized to frame and promulgate under the national bankruptcy act of July 1, 1898. The rules have been awaited with much interest, as a number of courts declined to proceed with bankruptcy cases until the Supreme Court announced the new rules. Justice Gray said the new rules will take effect Monday, January 2, 1899, and that all proceedings heretofore taken, substantially in conformity to the act and the regulations of 1867, as far as practicable will be upheld. The rules, while promulgated at this time, he said, will not be ready for distribution for some time, owing to proof revision, etc.

SLOWLY RECOVERING.

Newport Shaking Off the Worst Effects of the Storm.

Communication by Train But Not by Wire Restored.

Newport is still under the influence of Saturday night's and Sunday's blizzard, although the city has recovered some of its accustomed condition. It is still without telegraphic and telephonic communication with the outer world, and the electric railroad to Fall River is blocked. The first train from Fall River by the Old Colony road was broken through this morning. The steamboats are running on time and making connections, by way of Providence and Wickford, with Boston and New York and beyond, although the railroads are not yet entirely clear of the delaying drifts.

Within the city the linemen are straightening out the fire alarm and the local telephone service, and are making good progress. The electric light people are still at work on their wires, and hope to give the city a full service tonight. The street department and the street railway company are carting snow from the main thoroughfares, and the city men are at work in the outlying districts leveling the huge drifts, which in many places have entirely blocked travel, and in a short time the highways will all be in a fairly passable condition. There is no change in the situation regarding the telegraph and long distance telephone wires—in fact, the extent of the damage to the lines running out on the island is not yet known, and when the wires will be restored to their former condition is a problem which it will take days, and possibly weeks, to solve.

The mails are beginning to get into their old-time regularity. Yesterday afternoon the Wickford boat brought the first mail from Providence, and this morning another, the accumulation of two days, arrived at 9 o'clock, and within an hour the train arrived bringing the first from Boston by way of the Old Colony railroad.

At 10 o'clock this morning the first train through from Boston since Saturday night arrived at the Old Colony depot, only an hour behind its regular time, and before noon three trains had been sent out from here and the regular schedule will now be run on time, so far as possible. With no telegraph communication between the stations of the road on the island some delay will be necessary to avoid collisions.

The train that was sent out from Newport at 2:40 yesterday afternoon, with two engines, reached the Portsmouth end of the Tiverton bridge and returned to Newport, arriving back at 6 o'clock. At the bridge the ten passengers were transferred to the caboose of the working train and carried across the bridge, where another train was met. The trouble at the bridge was found to be not with the bridge itself or with the causeway, but with the shore ends or bridge approaches, which were so badly washed by the heavy seas as to render travel on the rails dangerous. A working train was set at work at each end filling in the washed-out sections, and, this having been accomplished early this morning, trains can now be run on regular schedules.

The train which left here at 7 o'clock Sunday morning was the only one stalled on the island, those coming to Newport being held on account of the condition of the bridge approaches. It took Conductor Sampson's train all day Sunday until midnight to get from Fall River to Boston, and it was 6 a. m. yesterday when it again reached Fall River.

The Providence Telephone Company is at work clearing its tangled lines and will be for some time to come. Manager Wright says he will have every subscriber in the business part of the city in connection within a week, and that it will be at least a month before the wires in the outlying districts can be put in condition to give all local subscribers good service. He say the underground cable have been of the greatest service to the company and the community, as in the business part of the city only the short lateral lines are down and these can be repaired very much more easily than if the main lines had been exposed to the storm, and suffered the same damage the shorter lines did. Many telephones are working and the number is being steadily increased.

The damage to the long distance telephone line is not yet known. Nearly every pole on the line out on the island for two miles beyond the Walnut street bridge is down and beyond that the damage has not yet been reported. This line of poles carried wires for the Postal Telegraph Company, the long distance telephone and the telephone service on the north end of the island. It will be weeks before the lines are restored to the condition they were in before the storm.

The Newport Illuminating Company turned on its electric light circuits in the principal streets and in many of the stores last evening, in spite of the fact that there were still many broken wires, crossing the light wires and endangering life and property from the high tension currents. Some of the linemen were at work clearing up the tangle of wires when the electric light current was turned on, and a few of them had narrow escapes from electric shocks, while there was a lively spluttering of grounded wires in many streets. The company is evidently determined to give its patrons light regardless of the danger from crossed wires.

The fire department is not yet ready for a full efficient service. The alarm is being straightened out as fast as possible and a majority of the boxes are in working order, while the telephone company is placing the fire department circuit in order among the first, so that the several engine houses can be connected with headquarters. Chief Engineer Kirwin is still holding a detail of men in the several houses, to be ready for any emergency. The hose reels are doubled up, but the snow in the streets still makes very hard wheeling. Still, the conditions are being rapidly improved, and as the roads are broken out and the snow settles there is less and less danger in case of the outbreak of a fire. The emergency company has its equipment loaded on a pung and is ready to respond quickly to any still or other alarm.

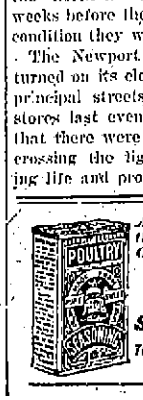
All through the storm the police and fire departments each had two telephones in connection with their respective headquarters, but there was no communication between the two departments. The police department 'phones on Bath road and at the postoffice and hose stations 6 and 8, remained in circuit.

Last night a special meeting of the committee on fire department was held immediately after the council meeting, and authority was given Chief Engineer Kirwin to employ men to clear away the wreck of the hose tower and roof over the broken part of the building, temporarily, until such time as arrangements can be made to replace the damaged tower. The work of getting the hose from amid the wreck was pushed as rapidly as possible, and the hose was found to be in good condition. When the tower went over there was hung up in it, drying, hose that could not be replaced for $2,500. Today the work of clearing away the wrecked woodwork was begun, and the wood was given away to any who would cart it. This work will probably be finished before nightfall.

Stalled on the Island Road.

A storm like that of Saturday and Sunday is likely to do many things. Among others it showed the Island railway people

CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.



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Spiced Seasoning.
The effect of a dozen flavors in one.
30 YEARS THE FAVORITE.

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The Latest Styles in
Carpets, Mattings, Linoleums and Oilcloths
FOR FALL TRADE.
WHITE ENAMELED BEDS, WITH SPRINGS, A SPECIALTY.
MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS.
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Over 204 Thames Street.
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JUST RECEIVED FROM
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Modern and Antique
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Money refunded for the asking.
We alter your clothes the same as your tailor.
We hold our salesmen responsible that a good-fitting garment is given you.
If you have a complaint to make, let us hear from you.
Newport One-Price Clothing Co.,
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Roasting Chickens,
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Fresh-Laid Eggs,
—AT—
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Just opened, a large variety, suitable for Christmas, wedding or birthday presents, at our usual low prices.

Stamped Linen Goods.

Picture Frames for Embroidery, 29c.
Doylies in all sizes and at all prices.
Pillow Shams from 25c. up.
Scarfs 50 and 70 inches long, at 33c. 37c., 43c. and 50c.
Table or Stand Covers, 36 x 36, 15c., 19c. and 25c.
Pillow Covers, 15c., 17c. and 25c.
Laundry Bags, from 12c. up.
Cotton Tray Cloths, 8c.
Linen Hemstitched Tray Cloths, 25c.
Satin Covered Pin Cushions, plain and trimmed, in all sizes and colors.
New Fur Neck Scarfs, from $1.98 up
Ribbons for fancy work, all widths and all colors, at lowest prices.

DOLLS! DOLLS!
Dressed Dolls in a big variety at 25c., 30c., 40c., 75c., 95c., $1.19 and upwards.

A SOLDIERS' MONUMENT FOR COLUMBIA.

The question of raising a monument to Hamilton Fish has already been discussed at Columbia, and there will undoubtedly be a monument of some kind put up to the Columbia men who fell in the war, if not one erected solely in the honor of Hamilton Fish. It is the decision of that question which just now delays any action in the matter. The majority of the men who have discussed the plan are in favor of following the example of Harvard and making the monument rather general in its significance than limited to the mention of any single student, graduate or instructor. When a conclusion has been reached in that matter the committee will be appointed and the work put under way.

The few monuments that Columbia has, such as the Mapes Memorial Gate, are artistic and ornamental in the highest degree, and the grounds are admirably adapted to receive such acquisitions. But it is to be hoped that the standard of taste will be kept up to a level as high as that maintained by the works already there. The college authorities will doubtless be careful of this. Some years ago their exaction as to the quality of the memorials presented to the college brought to an end a scheme of decoration which had been agreed upon. It was decided that every class as it was graduated should present a stained glass window to the library, until the room was supplied with them. Two windows were accepted; then the authorities put up the standard and declared that no windows costing beneath a certain sum would be received. As this limit was much beyond the amount the students had contemplated, the scheme was abandoned. The college authorities will probably be no less exacting in regard to the decorations of the new buildings.—[New York Sun.

A USEFUL BEETLE.

Entomologists are interested in the shipments made by Dr. Howard, entomologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, of beetles to the department of agriculture, Portugal. The beetle is known as the Novius cardinalis. Its home is in Australia, and it was introduced in California several years ago by the board of horticulture of that state. It was hoped it would prey upon the white or fluted scale, which was ravaging the orange groves of California at that time. A similar case has occurred in Portugal, and the Portugal authorities asked the United States authorities to aid them in exterminating the insects, which were destroying the orange and lemon groves along the River Tagus. Dr. Howard secured about sixty specimens from California, with some larvae. They were packed in moss, with a quantity of the scale insects, and were shipped by mail to Portugal. Only five of the beetles survived the trip, and another colony was obtained from California, and was forwarded by direct steamship to Lisbon. One male and five females survived. These beetles are noted for their fecundity, and within a few months their progeny numbered thousands. These were distributed to work upon the scale bugs. The latest advices from Washington indicate that the beetles now number millions, and are rapidly ridding the country of the pest. This is only another instance of the good work which this important department of the government is performing. We frequently get inquiries relating to soils, entomology, etc., from correspondents in foreign countries, and invariably we receive answers from the heads of the different divisions of this department which show that their scholarship is only equaled by their courtesy.—[Scientific American.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL HISTORY.

The conclusion of a treaty of peace with Spain will bring the American people face to face with the most stupendous problems they have confronted since they set out to frame the constitution; and the most important, indeed the indispensable, prerequisite to a wise solution of these problems is full, definite and accurate information concerning the vast territories that have recently passed under American influence. The counsellors of the national administration, as well as the American people generally, will be rendered thankful to the great house of Harper & Brothers for having anticipated and met this need. They now have three special artists and correspondents in the Philippines, two in Porto Rico, three in Cuba and one in Hawaii, collecting information and making sketches of the people and their country; their modes of life, habits and customs; and more especially of their agricultural, mechanical and other industrial and commercial resources. All of this will be included in Harper's Pictorial History of the War with Spain, the first numbers of which will appear early in December.

HE SHOT THE BEAR.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune tells the following anecdote of Colonel Roosevelt: "I think it was in 1890 that I spent the night in a cabin on the eastern shore of Kootenai lake. Another man had sought refuge there, who said that he was a trapper and that he had just come down from a point in the Selkirks, where he had accompanied Colonel Roosevelt on a bear hunt. The colonel had heard that there existed in the Selkirks a new kind of grizzly bear which he had not as yet shot, and he had determined to secure a specimen. The guide said that they came across this bear rather unexpectedly, and that the animal charged at them. He added: 'You know Colonel Roosevelt is very near sighted, and he carries more kinds of glasses than an Englishman; one pair to read with, one to shoot with and another to walk with. When the bear charged us he had on his walking glasses, and when I told him that the beast was upon him he coolly took off these glasses, folded them up, put them away in his pocket, took out and wiped his shooting glasses and put them on as quietly and deliberately as if there was not a bear in the entire country. By the time he had got his glasses adjusted the bear was near, and he pulled up his gun and killed him in his tracks and did not seem in the least bit excited.'"

SHAVING IN PORTO RICO.

The natives of our new territory, Porto Rico, have no need to buy soap, for the wooded country abounds in plants whose leaves and bulbs supply most fully the place of that indispensable article. Among the best of these is the soaptree, so called, though it is more a bush than a tree. Its bulb when rubbed on wet clothes makes a snow-white lather, which has an odor like old brown Windsor soap. The Porto Ricans, who are all, from the highest to the lowest, great dandies in their way, make soap out of cocoanut oil and home-made lye—and a fine soap it is, smooth and fragrant. This cocoanut oil soap is used for shaving. When a man wishes to have a shave in the morning he starts out with his cocoanut shell cup, and his donkey tail brush and bottle. It is never any trouble to find an empty bottle in Porto Rico, Cuba, Jamaica, or almost any of the larger West India islands, even in remote spots in the mountains. At least twenty generations of thirsty people have lived there and thrown away the bottles. The man carries no mirror; he is too poor to own such a luxury. Not one house in twenty in Porto Rico has even the very cheapest looking-glass. But generously rich nature provides the mirror, as well as the soap. The man goes to some convenient pool in the mountain stream where the water is quite still—there is his mirror. He breaks his bottle on a stone, and deftly picks out a sharp piece of suitable size. Then he lathers his face profusely, and begins to scrape away with his piece of glass, which in his hands works as well as the best steel razor. A cut, or even a slight scratch, is extremely rare as a result of this al fresco form of shaving.—[Cleveland Leader.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

One of the worst snowstorms and blizzards that has been known for years, raged here Sunday. The snow was banked in great drifts, and the roads running east and west were filled in from wall to wall, the drifts in some places being nearly as high as the eaves of cottages. Not a milkman who lived far from the city dared to venture out in the terrific storm. It would have been useless to have started, and more than cruel to take a horse out in such weather. The animal could not have long stood the storm. Milkmen Sunday missed carrying milk who have never before failed to make a trip, during some part of the day at least. Not a person was seen out of doors except those who had to go to care for stock. It was next to impossible for a man to keep his footing in such a storm, the wind and snow blowing in such terrific force that one could not see at times.

The trees suffered a great deal, a large number of those not blown down having broken limbs. The fir and evergreen trees suffered most, being so full of snow that their limbs hung heavily, and the wind breaks many of the branches off. The day was very cold and great icicles hung from the buildings. The country presents a grand winter scene, with the huge drifts and well-covered ground. The persons who speak often of "old-fashioned winters" are satisfied with this sample. Only after considerable hard traveling and shoveling did the milkmen reach town Monday. Sheds, small buildings and well-curbs in large numbers were blown about.

Yesterday the milkmen experienced one of the worst trips to Newport they have ever known. The roads running east and west were packed nearly full of drifts, some of which were over twelve feet high. It was 7 o'clock before many of the milkmen started for town and it took hours to accomplish what generally takes a half-hour. Fences and walls had to be torn down and the farmers had to take a very long, tedious and roundabout way to reach Newport. Large gangs of men were out nearly all day trying to make the roads passable, but there is a great deal of shoveling to be done yet. There are places a quarter of a mile or more long where the roads are filled from wall to wall.

A barn belonging to Peckham Brothers, which was partially filled with hay and farming machinery, was blown down Sunday. Many small buildings and sheds were also blown down and many trees broken or uprooted.

Mr. Arthur W. Chase was the only milkman who delivered milk in Newport Sunday, and even yesterday only those who were obliged to deliver milk cared to leave their firesides.

The public schools opened this morning with a fair attendance of pupils.

The Paradise club meets with Mrs. Robert Patterson on Honyman Hill this afternoon.

Mrs. Mary Pierce is entertaining a friend from out of town, at her daughter's, Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham's.

THE WHITES WON'T VOTE.

It is notorious, and well understood among all who are conversant with Southern politics from the Washington point of view, that in about every Congressional district where race troubles have occurred or been threatened, the whites could have spared themselves these outbreaks and saved the good name of their district by simply doing their duty in a lawful manner. The unwisdom of resorting to firearms before exhausting peaceable methods would not be questioned in any part of the Union except the South unless it be in some of the newer communities in the mining West. The trouble with the white Democrat in South Carolina, for instance, is that he attends the primaries, thus insuring the choice of the candidate he favors, and sometimes takes the further trouble to put his name on the registry list, and is then willing to stay away from the polls, serenely confident that not enough Republicans can force their votes into the ballot-box to constitute a majority and procure a certificate of election for their candidate. The offence of Robert R. Tolbert, who was driven out of South Carolina the other day, consisted in his having made arrangements to bring out the full Republican vote and take affidavits in due form from would-be voters whose ballots were rejected. With these affidavits he proposed to contest the seat of the Democratic candidate when the latter should be declared elected to Congress. It is insisted by the Democrats that, on a fair count, their party has an abundant majority in Tolbert's district; but Tolbert very aptly responds that elections are not held by simply estimating the politics of the male adults in a district, but by counting the votes actually cast, or offered and rejected without cause. * * *

Senator Caffery of Louisiana was quoted the other day as saying that the South would be ready to accept a monarchical form of government rather than submit to negro rule. The Senator denies having made this statement, but says that the only obvious solution of the negro question in the South lies in deportation. His argument is that the negroes must always remain an alien element in our population; that they cannot be amalgamated with the Caucasians, and that history shows that no state has prospered in which the highest civilized stratum has not been able to recruit its strength continually from the lower strata. There is much force in this view of the case; but would not the South be wiser, since the negroes are there and all schemes for deportation thus far suggested have proved impracticable, to make use of the alien race industrially, in an intelligent manner, rather than try to wipe it out by violence? As regards the negro's position in politics, a practical solution of the difficulty may be found by constitutional restrictions on the right of suffrage, applicable to white and black alike and in such missionary work among the poor whites as will make them readers and writers and property owners. If the race conflict in the South could be changed from one in which each race sought the other's blood to one in which each would struggle to raise a greater number of its own members to fitness for citizenship, it might prove in the end more of a blessing than a curse.—[Lincoln's Washington letter to Boston Transcript.

IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND.

Mr. A. H. Savage Landor left England in the spring of 1897. He had at first intended to descend upon Tibet from the north, but finally entered it from northwest India, by Almora, in Kumaon. He desired to explore southern Tibet and the course of the upper Brahmaputra. Naturally, the Indian authorities and the Tibetan officials, who guard their frontier from inquisitive intruders, did their best to prevent Mr. Landor from entering the country; but by a clever ruse he, with the little band of native followers, contrived to hoodwink the guards, and to cross the frontier.

Rugged and mountainous as the country is—some of the passes were 20,000 feet high—progress was rapid until, when apparently among friends, the venturesome explorer was suddenly seized and bound.

At the instigation of a high lama he was subjected to the cruelest torture—his

FROM "IN THE FORBIDDEN LAND" *Copyright, 1898, by Harper & Brothers.*

body racked, his face roasted, and his eyesight nearly extinguished with a red-hot iron, and every preparation made for his decapitation; and, after additional tortures, he was bound on a pony with a spiked saddle that cruelly injured his spine. He was then hurried back to the frontier, where he was met by a rescue party.

Apart from the exciting adventures with which he met, Mr. Landor has much to tell in his book, "In the Forbidden Land," which has just been published by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, of the strange and interesting people with whom he came in contact, and of certain geographical results; the solution of the uncertainty regarding the division of the Mansarowar and Rakstal lakes, and the visit to and the fixing of the position of the two principal sources of the Brahmaputra, never before reached by a European.

GOLD IN SEA WATER.

In connection with the recent disastrous ending of the company that established works in Maine for obtaining from the ocean the gold contained in its salts, a statement appears in the Mining Press of San Francisco, from Mr. Pack, assayer of the United States mint in that city, concerning his own experiments in this line. He has found gold in the ocean water proper only in solution, and amounting to about .5 of a grain to the ton—in value about two cents—the gold in the water of San Francisco bay being probably about twice that amount, though largely in a finely divided state, only a portion being in solution.

The quantity of gold and silver actually contained in the ocean water and the possibility of profitably extracting them have long been under discussion. Malaguti and Durocher's well-known experiments resulted in the discovery of silver in water, but no note is made of any gold. Later, in 1872, Sonstadt discovered gold in sea water, and, though not stating the exact amount found, he reported it to be less than one grain to the ton of water. In a paper read before the New South Wales Royal Society on this subject Professor Liversidge estimates the sea water of the coast in that region to contain a very small amount of gold to the ton—namely, .5 of a grain.

BEHIND THE SCENES IN A JEWISH THEATRE.

In our efforts to see more of the people behind the scenes we were aided by an American scene-shifter with whom we scraped acquaintance. He was a son of the ancient Bowery, and, though he had lived so long among the Yiddish actors that he had learned their language, he was only the more American. His account of the company was loud, and so broadly satirical that I feared he might give offence. He laughed at my fears, and let me see how he got on with the Yids. Alone and unabetted he assailed the entire chorus with Rabelaisian opprobrium, to all of which they had only the old reply that he could not be of their people if he wanted to. In the end he routed them, every mother's girl of them. It was not nice, but it was very funny, and it gratified my Saxon pride to feel that this derelict of our people had through all these years maintained his racial pride in the face of the immigrating people. It is almost compensation for our lack of the sympathies and the assimilative powers that make up an artistic people.

There were other respects in which these chorus girls were under American influences. They mostly spoke English; and those who had grown up in the country had been to our public schools. They are to be seen at Coney Island in swarms as great as the swarms of their richer kinswomen who resort to the roof gardens of Fifth Avenue hotels. One of them evinced such a mingling of the traits of her native and adopted country-people while Mr. Hitchcock was sketching her that I jotted down a word or two of what she said. She had taken a position square in front, and Mr. Hitchcock moved about so as to get the eyelids, nose and lips more in profile. "What's the matter with taking all of my face?" she objected with primeval vanity, and was quieted with difficulty. When the sketch was finished she tossed her shoulder in a way worthy of Lise of old, and said: "Come again tomorrow and take the other side." For the life of me I could not say whether her tone held more of the ancient irony of the Bowery or its modern instincts for getting all there is in a transaction.—[John Corbin, in Harper's Magazine.

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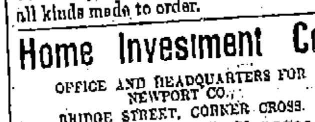

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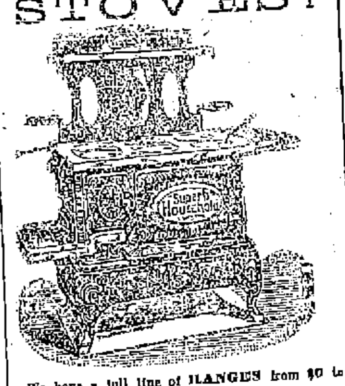

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COTTON BELT CHANGING.

Momentous Development of the Great Southern Industry.

North Carolina has already enough mills within her borders to spin every bale of cotton raised in the state and a little to spare, and in a few years the same will be true of Georgia, South Carolina and a few other Atlantic states. But now it is predicted that within ten years these great Southern mills will be as far from the centre of cotton production as the New England mills, when the distance is measured by freight rates. The reason for this is not far to seek. The cotton belt has been changing and shifting year by year. The great bulk of our cotton came from the states east of the Mississippi twenty years ago, but today about seven-tenths of the crop is raised beyond that river. The cotton belt was supposed originally to run only through the best lands of Virginia, Georgia and the two Carolinas, with the edges overlapping parts of the contiguous states. Texas was not thought of, Arkansas was too far west and Missouri and Kansas were supposed to be good only for corn and cattle.

The map of the cotton belt is entirely altered; and each successive year it must be enlarged to include new territory where cotton flourishes abundantly. Texas has forged ahead in cotton raising so rapidly that growers wonder where it will stop; Arkansas has more recently started upon a similar career, while the farmers of Kansas and Missouri are beginning to raise cotton on a large scale. At the present rate of increase this great belt west of the Mississippi will soon be raising three-fourths of all our cotton. Then the mills of the South, around which so much interest centres today, will have as great a problem to solve as the New England mills are struggling with.

But the growth and development of the cotton mills in the South will continue, now that the movement has been once started. They will not stop in the cotton belt east of the Mississippi, but new ones will appear in Kansas and Missouri, and south to the Gulf. There is something in this new cotton belt that promises great things for the future. The climate is, in some respects, better suited to cotton growing than the Atlantic seaboard states. The cotton plants demonstrate this better than any scientific theory. The bush grows higher and bears longer, while open, rainless falls make the harvesting easier and the injury from insects and weather less.

It is estimated by the Department of Agriculture that cotton can be raised successfully in nearly one-third of the United States. At present the cotton belt covers twenty-four degrees of longitude and about ten degrees of latitude, but only about one-twentieth of the land is actually used for cotton growing. Thus the 20,000,000 acres of cotton plantations represent only a fraction of the vast empire of cotton soil that has never been tilled.

The fear that cotton growing has reached its zenith, and that it must soon decline, in view of the low prices received for it, looms up every season when the new crop begins to come in, but, like similar nightmares, it fails to produce any permanent results. The world has just begun to use cotton. Our invasion of the Japanese markets with this product is but a promise of what we may expect on a larger scale in other quarters. There are over 1,500,000,000 human beings existing on this globe, and of this number about half are imperfectly clad. They live in climates where little protection is needed, but that protection must come in the form of cotton clothes. The vast hordes of the Orient, of the islands of the Pacific, and of the great African continent, require cotton goods for clothing. Today they go without them because they are not obtainable at prices within their means.

The world's yield of cotton has trebled in twenty-five years, and it has nearly doubled in the last ten years. Our own product has represented a large percentage of this increase. India, China and Egypt can raise cotton on a large scale, too, but, with all their cheap labor, the Southern planter can raise and the American manufacturer can work up into suitable goods our cotton, and place it in Eastern markets at prices lower than the natives can ever hope to accomplish.

Much of this depends upon the superior mills which are being erected in the cotton belt, and upon the more intelligent operators in them; but the low price of cotton is a factor of the greatest importance. Cotton has steadily declined in price since the acreage has been increasing. Planters have fought this downward tendency, individually and collectively, but without avail. No one is sure that the bottom has been reached yet. There are plenty who predict 4-cent cotton within another decade. This seems utterly inconceivable to the growers, especially in many of the older cotton districts, but so did 5-cent and 6-cent cotton years ago. The attempts to restrict the acreage of cotton have failed repeatedly. If our crop falls below a certain point in the world's supply there will be a corresponding increase in the acreage in other countries. English capital and brains are working hard in Egypt to control the cotton trade of the Far East, and any tendency to loosen our hold upon the great cotton industry would be the signal for the rapid extension of the cotton fields of Egypt, India and even China and Japan. The law of supply and demand must regulate the price.

The new cotton belt is more able to raise cotton today than many of the older regions. This is due to the better soil and climate. Texas forced prices for cotton down more than any other factor. In that princely domain King Cotton flourished so well that planters who had been struggling for years with indifferent cotton soil could no longer compete in the open market. They were shoved to the wall and forced to raise other products. Some of the counties in the cotton states partially or wholly broke away from cotton and turned their attention more to grass, grains and fruits. Others are sure to follow, and not only counties, but states. But this is no indication that the cotton crop will be reduced. The change is due merely to the shifting of the cotton belt.

The South is meeting the same shifting conditions that faced the Eastern farmers half a century ago. When the great West opened its marvelous fields of corn and wheat the Eastern farmers were paralyzed by the streams of golden grain that poured in the markets and sold for prices that threatened ruin and starvation for them. But after a decade or two they recovered from their surprise and fear, and, abandoning grains, turned their attention to fruits and dairying.

Cotton farming is probably as primitive as any other branch of agriculture. The system in the South is just changing. Capital, science and brains are revolutionizing the industry. The shifting of the cotton belt from the east to the west of the Mississippi is of no greater importance than the new methods of culture which are being adopted. New and superior plants are being developed through selection and intensive cultivation. The old, half-farming system is being replaced by large plantations, systematically organized and conducted, and they will produce more cotton to the acre and at less outlay than the one-horse, unscientific farms of the shiftless, careless negroes.

For a long time the contention was made by intelligent growers that an ignorant, shiftless darky or white man could raise as much cotton to the acre as a skilled, scientific agriculturist, but this could hardly be true, even though it required little intelligence to raise the plants. In the light of recent developments the folly of it is made apparent to all. The cotton planter, with new seed, new machinery and new methods of culture, increases the yield in a way that threatens the one-horse farms with ruin.

It is believed that the United States will always be able to control the cotton trade of the world, and if our land was properly farmed we could easily run other countries out of the market. But the old cotton patches of the shiftless farmers must improve or disappear. Other cotton countries stand ready to increase their cotton crop upon the slightest provocation. It was the war of the rebellion that made Egypt a cotton-growing country of importance. When the war closed our cotton ports to England the Khedive of Egypt put out immense cotton plantations, and between 1861 and 1865 the crop of Egyptian cotton increased over 100 per cent. This sudden discovery of the country's possibilities has worked injury to our cotton industry ever since. Not only does Egypt supply a good deal of the demand of the world for cotton, but we import some 100,000 bales a year ourselves.

India has taken a similar start in cotton growing, and it needs only some opportune moment to stimulate it to a wonderful development. A war that would interfere with our cotton growing, or a sharp decrease in our cotton acreage so that prices would advance a few cents a pound, would be followed in India and Egypt by a doubling or trebling of the acreage. The advantage thus gained would require years to overcome. How low cotton can go and yet prove profitable is a problem that the future must decide. With a new stimulus in our Far Eastern trade relations, it may soon be found that 5-cent and even 4-cent cotton will prove a great boon to the South, and, incidentally, to the country.—[New York Sun.

A USEFUL GOWN.

Cheviots and tweeds are used extensively for such gowns as the one illustrated, as well as for the strictly tailor-made costumes of skirt and coat. The model is castor tint, and is effectively trimmed with brown velvet and stone marten. The skirt is trimmed to simulate a tunic effect, the fur band going around the foot in the back, in front meeting a little more than half way up, only one row extending to the belt. The

edge of the velvet collar is trimmed with fur. Buttons of brown velvet and a belt of the same are used. The little vest is of shrimp pink taffeta, tucked at the top and gathered full below.

The back of the waist is seamless, and stretched over a fitted lining. There is as little fullness in front as possible. The sleeves are fitted with a view to comfort.

Sleeves on severe gowns continue plain and close-fitting, but for fancy bodices they are frequently cut into two sections, the top being separate, and, while quite tight, much ornamented. Puffs, if used at all, are very scanty, and not of sufficient depth to bag. The pushed-up effect is much sought, all puffs being held up by lace, gimp, galloon, tucks, or some other style of trimming.

SPAIN'S FINANCES.

The Spanish bonded debt in 1881 amounted to $2,500,000,000; it was found absolutely impossible to pay the interest on such a debt, and arrangements were made in 1881 to "scale the debt" one-half by replacing it with $1,165,000,000 of new bonds bearing four per cent.

In 1897 the total public debt of Spain amounted to $1,415,330,000 which called for $61,996,540 to meet the interest; the pressure of their burthen can be comprehended when it is understood that the total public revenue for 1897-98 was only $176,685,654—almost forty per cent of the revenue required for interest on the public debt! Indeed, the budget for 1897-98 estimates that the public debt, campaign in Cuba and army and navy expenses, amounted to $118,041,840, or sixty-seven per cent of total revenue, leaving for all other government expenses only $55,643,714. To meet the extraordinary war expenses it was necessary to arrange for payments in advance of the tobacco monopoly rent, of the lease of the quicksilver mines, and to lay a war tax on all trades and transportation, by which devices—using up income in advance—some $45,000,000 were raised.

When we consider that this was an emergency measure, with the ordinary resources already strained to their utmost, the desperation, or, rather the blank despair, which prompts Sagasta to reject as an insult to Spain, in her extremity the $20,000,000 money payment offered for the Philippines, a new measure of Spanish pride is furnished.—[Boston Transcript.

Belgium has a population of less than seven millions, whom it takes 198,000 wine and beer shops to supply. This is one for every thirty-nine persons, women and children included. Its annual drink bill is figured at 3100,000,000, the item of gin representing one third of this sum. Investigation shows that of the convictions in criminal courts 74 per cent of the crime is to be traced to drink; of the suicides, 80 per cent; and of the paupers 70 per cent are thus accounted for.

A SONG OF THE RIVER.

Though it's winter, wish today
I could get back to the May,
Where we went the shadowy way
To the river!
Where a little world of joys
Blossomed 'round the barefoot boys,
As they went with jocund noise
To the river!

Wish I could get back today
Where the mosses trailed in gray
And the lilies felt the spray
Of the river!
Where, above its bank of green,
Well I loved to loll and lean
In the shadow and the sheen
Of the river!

Wish I could get back today,
But the gold has left the gray!
Long the winters, brief the May,
And the river,
With its gold and with its gleams,
Where life's dying sunset gleams,
Twinkles through an old man's dreams
Faintly ever!

—[Atlanta Constitution.

TERRA—DOMUS.

Above the deep-set valley
The mountain ranges rise;
Above the clouded summits,
The boundless skies.

Beyond the crested surges
Broad plains or ocean are;
Beyond the dim horizons,
The evening star.

Beyond, above, the limits
Of toil and pain and strife,
Gleams like a lifful beacon
The blessed life.

Beyond earth's quick mutations,
Bright hopes and glooms of fear—
Ah! but high heaven affrights us—
Our home is here!

—[Lewis Morris, in Literature.

FANCIES.

Sunday school teacher—And Noah took into the ark pairs of every living thing—

Pupil—Why didn't he leave out the microbes?—[Puck.

She—Father, would it hurt you much if I married without your consent?

He—It might hurt the young man more.—[Brooklyn Life.

It is a pitiful thing to hear a young lady say something tastes like moustache cosmetic, and then change color and try to look unconcerned.—[Roxbury Gazette.

Assistant—Here is a testimonial which might be worth publishing.

Patent medicine man—What is it?

Assistant (reads)—Before taking your valuable specific I was afflicted with weak lungs, but today I am a Populist orator.—[Truth.

Mr. Pinkie (10 p. m.)—My dear, the doctor says a brisk walk before going to bed will insure sleep to insomnia sufferers like myself.

Mrs. Pinkie—Well, my dear, I will clear the room so you can walk. Please carry the baby with you.—[New York Weekly.

"Dickie, what did you do with that dime that I gave you for taking your quinine?"

"Why, pa, I bought some lickerish with fi' cents—an' with fi' cents I hired Tommy Budds to take th' quinine."—[Brooklyn Life.

Brown—If the country on the Pacific slope is as beautiful as this railroad guide book says, I'd like to see it.

Smith—Well, they don't ask you to believe the guide book. They want you to go out by that road and see the country for yourself.—[Puck.

Stratelat—Doctor, do you believe that smoking cigarettes ever made anyone crazy?

Doctor—I'm not so sure about that; but I suspect that craziness has caused a good many people to take up cigarettes.—[Boston Transcript.

"What a bad cold you have, Benedict!"

"Yes;—my mother-in-law got to dictating when the family should put their winter flannels on."

"Did you put yours on?"

"No; that's it! I had them on—and when she got so arbitrary I went and took them off."—[Puck.

PERSONALS.

....The Czarina of Russia has become quite proficient in using a typewriter. She can write fifty words in a minute. The frame of the machine which she is using at present is inlaid with mother of pearl, and the bars are of gold.

....Mrs. Elizabeth Hendricks, widow of the former Vice President, is managing her husband's estate so well as to earn the title of "the best business woman in Indiana."

....Wyoming's female superintendent of public instruction, Estelle Peel, has so successfully managed the sale of public lands as to increase the state's income from $100 to $1,000 a week.

....Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, who before the diamond jubilee was plain Sir Donald Smith, began his career as an errand boy in a village store in County Moray, Scotland. He was one of the founders of the Canadian Pacific railway, and for many years was its president.

....John Morley has collected practically all his materials for writing the life of Gladstone. No reserve of any kind has been imposed on him by the family, and his task is being greatly facilitated by the wonderful order observed by the great man in the disposal of his papers. The actual writing, therefore, may begin at once. Mr. Morley assigns himself a limit of three years for the completion of his work; it may, however, be finished in two.

LANDSCAPE STUDY AN IMPORTANT ART.

We may fairly reckon that with the landscape motive, as with the other forms of the sympathetic emotions, all sound training will but serve to enlarge and emancipate the instinct, giving it a chance to attain something like the place that music and acting have won with like aid from the rational side of the mind. As regards the art of appreciating the landscape, we are at present in the state in which music and acting were before the score and the stage had been invented. Men whistled, sang, and mimicked their fellows before they brought these actions into set form. No one will, however, doubt that the higher steps have been well taken, and that the musical and dramatic motives are really finer than they were of old.

If, as seems likely, we can by educative means bring the emotions which lead to pleasure in the landscape into definite shape, we shall thereby add another important art to those which serve to dignify our lives. The art of seeing the landscape has a certain advantage over all the others we have invented, in that the data it uses are ever before those who are blessed with eyes. Outside of prison, a man is sure of the sky—the largest, most varied and, in some regards, the richest element of all scenes. The earth about him may be defiled, but rarely in such measure that it will not yield him good fruit. Every look abroad tempts him beyond himself into an enlarging contact with nature. Not only are the opportunities for this art ever soliciting the mind, but the practice of it demands no long and painful novitiate. There is much satisfaction at the very beginning of the practice; it grows with exercise, until it opens the world as no other art can do.—[Professor N. S. Shaler, in December Atlantic.

ENGLISH SWORDS.

The presentation of a sword to Lord Kitchener (writes a correspondent) invests for the moment the swords generally of our warriors with a certain special interest. It is useful to know, perhaps, that the average price of a linesman's sword is 5 guineas, while a guardsman's costs £7 10s. The cavalry sword is thirty-four and a half inches long and weighs two pounds nine ounces. It is an admittedly imperfect sword, as it is meant to combine cutting and thrusting, and so is slightly curved. The wit of man has not yet devised a sword which will be perfect as both a thrusting and a cutting weapon. The best cutting sword should be heavy, and curved to allow it to be drawn as you would a knife through a piece of meat. Our Indian cavalry have the curved swords, and our horsemen used them in the Peninsular war. Experience has proved, however, that a slight punctured wound is much more deadly than a severe cut. An army surgeon who had had eleven years' experience in India once stated that, while he had seen the most trifling punctured wounds terminate fatally, the most frightful cuts were cured. Now the best thrusting sword should be light, narrow and straight, not heavy, broad, and curved. Our sword is neither one thing nor the other, but, like so much else in this empire of ours, a compromise. It is slightly curved toward the point. Still, on the whole, it seems to have served pretty well at the Omdurman charge. The officers' swords, it may be mentioned, are generally made of the very best steel obtainable, namely, ingot cast steel. The metal, however, does not affect the cost appreciably. What enhances that is the workmanship, which may be carried to a very high artistic point, as the Sirdar's sword proves.—[London News.

SPAIN'S UNHAPPY CONDITION.

The political condition of Spain is deplorable. Parties are splitting into fragments, and there has been agreement about only one thing, namely, that Prime Minister Sagasta should not be relieved of the unpleasant responsibility of bringing the peace negotiations to a conclusion. It is equally well understood that as soon as the treaty question has been disposed of there will be an end of the Sagasta administration. But what will follow it no one, either in Spain or outside, seems to know. The Carlists are supposed to be preparing for a formidable attempt to seize the monarchy, while the republicans, on the other hand, have some hopes of overthrowing the monarchy altogether. In the army there are declared to be on foot rival schemes for military dictatorship under leaders of as different quality as General Campos and General Werler. No American worthy of the name has any ill-will toward the heavily burdened Spanish people. It is hard to believe, however, that they can escape a period of very considerable difficulty in the re-adjustment of their domestic politics.—[American Monthly Review of Reviews.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a fifty cent bottle of Greene's Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cold or cough. We also warrant a twenty-five cent bottle to prove satisfactory, or no pay.

E. S. BLUMENHRANZ.

Indigestion

Is the failure of the stomach to properly digest the food. Sometimes only certain food causes distress; at other times the simplest food causes intense agony. Indigestion undermines the constitution, destroys the will and nerve power, causes emaciation and weakness, and ruins the health. There are pains in the side, nausea, sometimes vomiting, distress after eating, constipation and loss of appetite. One Semit Tablet taken after each meal, morning and night, will instantly relieve and permanently cure indigestion.

10c 25c

Constipation is the cause and accompanies nearly all of the diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, and all skin affections. It is usually the exciting cause of headache. In acute constipation there may be no movement from the bowels for several days, followed by a natural movement once daily, and then a return of the disease. This usually results in chronic constipation, when the bowels only operate once in two, three or four days. One Semit Tablet taken after each meal will speedily cure and prevent further attacks of

Constipation

Bon Ami

Will not Scratch

AND WILL DO ALL THE WORK A SAND SOAP OR SCOURING SOAP IS MADE TO DO. TRY IT.

FATHER & SONS

CURED OF

ITCHING RASH

I had an itching rash under my chin, which kept spreading until it was all over my body. I could not sleep but was compelled to lie awake and scratch all the time. My father and two brothers were afflicted with the same thing, at the same time. We all suffered terribly for a year and a half, trying in the meantime all the remedies we could find, but received no benefit. I bought three cakes of CUTICURA SOAP and three boxes of CUTICURA (ointment) and they *cured the four of us completely.* RICH'D ANDERSON, Geneva, Utah.

SCROFULOUS HUMORS, WITH LOSS OF HAIR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), and full doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Cure Skin Diseases, free.

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Have you had your jug filled with that fancy new crop New Orleans Molasses? The nicest we ever sold. 50c. a gal.

—AT—

The Boston Grocery

Smith Building, Broadway.

O. F. WILCOX, PROP.

Established 1814.

New Fard Dates,

New Raisins and Currants,
Florida Oranges,
Jamaica Grape Fruit,
New Nuts, Sweet Cider,
Snow, Gravenstein, King,
Taliman Sweets, Greening and Baldwin Apples.
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C. SHERMAN & CO.,
243 & 245 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 351-2.

SAGE CHEESE.

Peckham & Manchester.
BROADWAY.

PROVISIONS.

Prospective Buyers

will find it to their advantage to look at our large line of Fresh Meats, Poultry and Canned Goods.

Broadway Public Cash Market
G. SMITH Manager.

I AM NOW RECEIVING THE

Green Mt. Butter

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

REMEMBER, I carry a full line of Pate de Foie Gras, Pate en Croute, Natural Foie Gras, Truffles, Mauviettes, Turtle Meats, etc.

W. S. LAWTON 292 Thames St.

FRED B. COGGESHALL,

2 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
HAS FOR "THE HOLIDAYS" A FULL LINE OF CHOICE
Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks and Geese.
FRESH VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.
Telephone Call 240. Prompt delivery

JOHN BLUCK & CO.

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Rhode Island Turkeys
Island Eggs
a Specialty.
103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

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TRUNKS

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PERRY HOUSE,

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Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

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OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.

EVERETT HOUSE,

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For convenience of situation and delightful exposure. The Everett heads the list. Thoroughly modernized. Cuisine of acknowledged excellence. European plan. Popular prices.

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American and European plans.
Most desirably situated in COPLEY SQUARE, the most fashionable locality of the city.

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TURKEYS, TURKEYS, TURKEYS,

At Wholesale and Retail. A fine lot to select from. Prices are low.

NEW RAISINS, CITRON, CURRANTS, FIGS, NUTS, ORANGES, APPLES, LEMONS, BANANAS AND GRAPES.

On Fresh Meats of all kinds our Prices are the Lowest in the city.

D. E. YOUNG'S,

130 THAMES STREET.

Arrived Today,

CARLOAD

CANNED TOMATOES!

500 cases of 1,000 dozen red, ripe, solid, hand-packed.

Per case, $1.75
Per doz., .90
Per can, .08

☞Thanksgiving poultry all sold. Will have new, fresh lot in tonight, for Saturday, at the lowest prices.

James A. Eddy's

Cash Grocery and Market,
250 THAMES STREET.
Telephone number 110.

Something New!

COOK'S FLAKED RICE.

A New Breakfast Cereal.

To prepare—Pour on as much boiling water, salted to taste, as the Flaked Rice will absorb, then serve with sugar and milk, or cream.

It needs no cooking. It is digestible delicious and nutritious.

BY THE WAY, DON'T FORGET THAT WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS.

If you want the BEST FLOUR on the market, which is "Pure Gold," we have it.

Condensed Soups, all kinds, at 10 cents per can. All they require is to add boiling water, and you have a most delicious soup.

PHIL. STEVENS,

48 & 50 Thames Street.

W. H. COFFIN,

Carpenter and Builder,
Langley's Wharf, Old P. O.
RESIDENCE 23 BROADWAY.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

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Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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Business Office, down stairs, 17-2.
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Publisher's Residence, 24 High Street, 322-4.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpariel type (or five-sixths of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; "wood backs" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office.

Newport Daily News

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1898.

COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN THE TROPICS.

The Atlantic Monthly for December opens with three articles discussing the question relating to the control, by temperate zone nations, of colonial possessions in the tropics. Each author writes from a distinct standpoint, and the contribution of each is of service in the solution of the great problem now before the people of the United States. And this is all the more so from the fact that the writers have long been residents or personal observers of colonial territory and colonial peoples, and so are prepared to speak with a degree of knowledge and authority above that of most others entering into a discussion of the situation.

The first is by Mr. Benjamin Kidd, the author of a small volume on the general subject, and from whom the publishers of the Monthly sought further information. Mr. Kidd responded to the request, and has furnished one of the most valuable papers relating to the present condition of things. He proceeds on the theory of development in nations and national life, pointing out, by historic references, of the utmost significance, what it has accomplished in the past. He very naturally views the present emergency from the same standpoint, and looks into the future in this case, rather than to the past.

Mr. Kidd's argument rests very largely upon the changed conditions which exist in these times from those in the days of the founders of the republic, and well says: "Looking at the map of North America immediately before the period when the United States began its career as a nation, we have a remarkable spectacle—a little fringe of English-speaking people, some 3,000,000 in number, occupied the territory along the Atlantic seaboard. The French occupied the broad hinterland of the Mississippi valley. The Spaniards were in possession of the South; they held, also, the great territories along the Pacific seaboard. This English-speaking territory is little more than a patch on the map, surrounded by territories belonging to one or other of almost all the leading powers of Europe. Yet we look again toward the end of the nineteenth century, and a wonderful transformation has taken place; a later and vaster chapter of the world-movement of which we had the opening chapters in another hemisphere, has been enacted. North, south, west, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from seaboard to seaboard, the great wave of English-speaking civilization has flowed, submerging, nay, obliterating, all other forms. Not a square mile of territory once won has ever been given back. The meaning of Washington's farewell address, delivered when the United States contained only about 6,000,000 people, surrounded on every side by hostile powers and hostile conditions, appears to be lost when the 6,000,000 have grown to 70,000,000, and we are already reckoning the day when they will be 200,000,000."

Few pen pictures could be more striking and impressive than this, and the conviction comes with irresistible force that we are not to be bound by the same rules and regulations as those which impressed our forefathers under entirely different circumstances. We are living for the future, and not in the shadows of the dead past, with no additional sunlight in the perspective. It will be easily seen that new privileges and new responsibilities are resting upon the great American nation, and that it is impossible to keep the young giant of the western continent in swaddling clothes. Whether we individually desire it or not, we are forced to proceed in one direction or another. It is not in accordance with the laws of nature that we shall remain stationary forever.

The present calls for a new departure in our government policy. We are to travel in, to us, untried pathways, and Mr. Kidd, though not unmindful of the difficulties involved, especially in our loose civil service methods, is confident that we shall be equal to the situation, and says: "There seems to be no insurmountable reason why there should not be a sufficient civil service in the United States as there is in England. The principle which has been followed in England in the keeping of the permanent civil service abroad even more than at home, apart from the traditions and influences of political parties. In England the one consistent idea which, through all outward forms, has in late years been behind the institution of the higher Indian civil service on existing lines is that, even where it is equally open to natives with Europeans through competitive examination, entrance to it shall be made through a British university. In other words, it is the best and most distinctive product that England can give, the higher ideals and standards of her universities, which is made to feed the inner life from which the British administration of India proceeds.

"In the United States the university system of education has already reached a kind of development which is far in advance of anything of the kind we have in England. There is a magnificent recruiting ground existing from which to build up a civil service with high traditions of public duty. If the nation rises to the level of the occasion, insists on going straight in this matter from the beginning, there seems to be all the possibilities of the very best results. But it will be necessary to pay salaries adequate to the positions and responsibilities of the officials."

THE PHILIPPINES.

The negotiations between the American and Spanish commissioners have come to a conclusion, so far as the Philippines are concerned. It may be that there remain some minor questions demanding the attention of the joint body, but if so they are of small importance, now that the main question is practically settled.

The representatives of Spain protested to the last and struggled in vain to avert the conclusion that has been reached. When their consent was finally obtained to append their signatures to the important document they objected seriously, but confessed that there was no help for it. They proceeded, therefore, on the principle of being compelled to submit to the dictations of the greater and stronger power.

By the by, this has been a pretty one-sided proceeding throughout. The Americans proceeded to Paris with a distinctly outlined plan, and no matter how strongly it was resisted by their competitors it was bound to be accepted in the end. Our representatives, very naturally, listened respectfully to what was said on the other side, but in no single instance is it on record that they swerved from the instructions received from Washington. Except for appearance's sake there might just as well have been no negotiations whatever.

Of course this is a serious blow to Spanish pride and to Spanish nationality. Spain now takes her place along with Portugal, and can tell only of past grandeurs, of victories won on the sea and on the land, and contrast the present with "the good old times." She has lost all, or nearly all, her colonial possessions by having failed to keep pace with advancing civilization.

ANDREW CARNEGIE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Reports from Washington are to the effect that Andrew Carnegie, in his interview with the President, used very intemperate, if not insulting, language in the presence of Mr. McKinley, and in fact addressed to him. It is well understood that Mr. Carnegie has intense feeling over the question of expansion, and appears to consider his opinion and his special interests of such importance that the whole country should yield to his convictions. For some reason or other he has broken out in most violent opposition to the administration's Philippine policy, and is fighting it by the most ill-judged and intemperate methods.

Washington gossip has it that in this instance Mr. Carnegie intimated that the President is under the control of a corrupt speculating clique, the members of which are trying to get rich through the annexation of Hawaii and the provinces captured from Spain. It is said that he also asserted that there are not a hundred business men in New York who will vote for the President again unless he turns about and changes his policy, and all this with a tour of insolence not exactly suited to the conditions. It is said that Mr. McKinley listened attentively but failed to extend an invitation to call again.

PENSIONS.

Certain figures in regard to pensions are given out as the basis of a sobering view of what is, and what is to come. June 30, 1898, there were 993,714 pensioners, an increase of 17,700 in a year. There were 64,351 added and 46,651 dropped during the year. In that year the amount disbursed for pensions was $144,000,000. The cost of the pension bureau added $4,000,000 more. There are 425,000 claims pending and this number is exclusive of all that grow from the war with Spain. The citizen that is staggered with these figures hardly has the courage to calculate how many years ago it was that President Garfield, then a Representative in Congress, predicted that the pension roll had reached its maximum.

Newport appears to have been more effectually cut off from the outside world than most of the larger cities. Boston, Providence and New York, though greatly crippled in their means of communication, had at least a few wires in working order, but none were left to our own city. We are still dependent on roundabout methods for our general news, and if readers are disposed to criticise the dearth of late telegraphic despatches they will readily understand the reason. The Daily News has arrangements usually for a full service up to the hour of going to press, and we think no paper in a city of the size of Newport surpasses it in the fullness and completeness of its service.

General Fred D. Grant is seeking the appointment of governor-general of Porto Rico, and is said to be pulling wires to secure it. It is in just this direction that the danger lies in having foreign possessions. The politicians will want places, and will seek them at any cost to the country, and as a rule secure them, unless the civil service is placed upon a more substantial basis of reform than at present. The country knows no good reason in this case why General Grant should not be accommodated with the appointment, except the fact that he is so industriously seeking it.

The President's war committee investigators are in Boston, making such inquiries as the circumstances will permit. It is not known that they have all arrived as yet, as some of them were waylaid by the storm and may not have been shoveled out. It will make but little difference so far as practical results are concerned, for nobody looks with any great fear or favor upon that board of inquiry.

The Lenox and Astor libraries were opened Thanksgiving for the first time on a holiday. The number of visitors proved large in spite of the bad weather, and it is practically settled that open public libraries on holidays will now be the rule. Most of those who took advantage of the privilege were working people—a good sign in the present regime of "wide open" amusements.

The losses of life and property along the shore have been very great, and when the reports are all in it will doubtless be found that they exceed anything that has occurred in that line for many years. It was fortunate that the weather was not intensely cold, for had that been the case the suffering must have been largely increased.

Word comes that New Mexico will make another effort for admission to the Union of states the coming winter. This is a matter in which we should make haste slowly, and yet if New Mexico has the qualifications for statehood there is no reason for keeping her out because of the experiences of Nevada and Idaho.

The street department took in hand the matter of opening the streets and getting rid of the snow with admirable vigor. Mr. Hamilton was one of the most busy men in the city yesterday.

The storm of Saturday night and Sunday goes to prove that the best place for all wires is under ground, and the City Council should take measures to that effect. At present some of the members appear to be doing all they can to prevent it.

Senator Chandler regards the Canadian who wishes to annex his bailiwick as a joker. Perhaps if he knew Chandler and Gallinger better, he might not desire the exchange.

"I insist," says Admiral Dewey, "the entire archipelago (Philippines) will be retained by the Americans. Any other arrangement will lead to no end of trouble."

After all, the terms of peace were not formulated with the sole idea of pleasing Spain. We have a higher mission.

There is a horrible suspicion that the new milk trust may water its stock—in fact, it has done so at the very beginning.

Washing store windows with hot water is the latest fad.

METALS THAT ARE PRECIOUS.

"The majority of people when asked to name the most precious metals usually mention gold as first, platinum as second and silver as third," said the proprietor of a large assay and refining establishment. "If asked to name others, some might add nickel, and a few, aluminum, to the list. Now, let us see how near the truth they would be. Gold is worth about $350 a pound troy, platinum $130 and silver about $12. Nickel is worth about 60 cents and pure aluminum from 50 cents to $2.

"We will now compare these prices with those of the rarer and less-known metals. To take them in alphabetical order, barium, the metal which Davy isolated from its ore, baryte, in 1808, sells for $250 a pound, when it is sold at all, and calcium is worth $1,800 a pound. Cerium is a shade higher; its cost is $160 an ounce, or $1,920 a pound. These begin to look like fabulous prices, but they do not reach the highest point. Chromium costs $200; cobalt falls to about half the price of silver, while didymium, the metal isolated by Masander, is the same price as calcium. Then comes gallium, which is worth $3,250 an ounce. With this metal the highest price is reached, and it may well be called the rarest and most precious of metals.

"Glucinum is worth $250 an ounce, iridium $150, iridium $658 a pound, lanthanium $175, and lithium $160 an ounce. Rhodium costs $128 an ounce, while osmium, palladium, platinum, potassium and rhodium bring, respectively, $610, $100, $130, $82 and $512 a pound. Strontium costs $128 an ounce, tantalum $141, tilurium $9, thorium $272, vanadium $320, yttrium $144 and zirconium $250 an ounce.

"Thus we see that the commonly received opinion as to what are the most precious metals is quite erroneous. Barium is more than 4 times as valuable as gold, and gallium more than 162 times as costly, while many of the other metals mentioned are twice and thrice as valuable. Aluminum, which cost $8 and $9 a pound in 1890, is now produced as cheaply as are iron, zinc, lead and copper."—[Washington Star.

CONVICTS A SOURCE OF INCOME.

Georgia is another of the Southern states in which the convicts are made a source of income. Something over a year ago, in an effort to lessen the evils of the contract-convict system in that state, a commission was created to have supervision of all the prisoners. There was much agitation also in favor of abolishing the contract system, but the legislature declined to go to that length, believing that the commission could remedy all the ills complained of. Whether that expectation has been realized cannot be stated, the only evidence offered on this point being in the recently made annual report of the commission. It is stated there that the mortality among the convicts from disease was sixteen per thousand. This "death-rate is about the same as that of many years past," "is smaller than the rate of mortality in most communities in this state," and "when compared with that in some of the army camps of the federal government during the recent war with Spain the comparison is flattering to the state." About 2,000 convicts were farmed out during the year at an average contract price of $99.13 per capita per annum, and the net returns were about $94,000. It is hoped by the commission to add $12,000 or more a year to this after it has the penitentiary farm in good running order, and it looks for even larger profits if the legislature will authorize it to employ some of the prisoners in the making of clothing and other supplies for the state institutions.—[New York Post.

FOREST PROTECTION ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Pacific coast forests are not "inexhaustible"—far from it—but with proper use and care they should be equal to the future needs of home and foreign consumption. The forests now standing are mature, and are not bettered by not being cut. At least 90 per cent of the cut-over lands are of absolutely no value for agricultural purposes; they are adapted only to timber growing. Moreover, the native species, if protected from fire, are, as a rule readily and quickly reproduced. The lumber industry is legitimate and necessary business, despite certain sentimentalists; moreover, if properly managed, its future has more in store for the Pacific coast than all that her gold fields have yielded.—[F. H. Lamb, in Engineering Magazine.

HIGH SCHOOLS INCREASING IN EFFICIENCY.

President Schurman, in his recent address at the opening of the fall semester at Cornell University, makes the statement that the age of freshmen at entrance has been falling continuously for three years, although the standard of requirements for admission was at the same time continuously rising. "The average age of Cornell freshmen was nineteen years and eleven months in 1895-96, nineteen years and eight months in 1896-97 and nineteen years and seven months in 1897-98. This seems to show," continues Dr. Schurman, "that the high schools of the country are quite rapidly increasing in efficiency." It would be interesting and valuable to know also the relative physical condition of these youths compared with their predecessors.

People who have found foreign news dull of late will prepare for something interesting to come upon learning that the "Mad Mullah" and the Nawab of Dir are mixing up the politics of Swat, and that there is a prospect of the Mehtar of Chitral taking a hand in the game.—[Boston Transcript.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by young Swedish girl; willing to do any kind of work. Call at 11 Stockholm street.

WANTED—A lady wishes situation for young woman in her service, to do housework in small family, or to wait on an elderly person. Address Box 57, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Place for general housework; references. Apply at 35 Carey street.

WANTED—By well-recommended seamstress, situation for sewing and light housework if desired; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Can take a place December 1. Address Box 28, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—At once, at The Robinson, 14 Catherine street, first-class colored waitress.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.

LOST—At Newport, R. I., during the past summer, a diamond and sapphire bar pin, containing a blue sapphire, a yellow sapphire, a brown sapphire and diamonds. $500 reward paid on return to Tiffany & Co., Union Square, N. Y.

LOST—Dark brown fur cape, between Greenough Place and Bonyman Hill, Sunday morning, Nov. 13. $25 reward. M. Norman, Beluin, Old Beach road.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Two-room tenement, 2 lower West court (off Pond avenue); city water; $8 per month. Apply W. S. Cooper, 62 Mill street.

TO LET—Tenement, six rooms on floor. Apply at Stevens's Trust Store, 48 & 50 Spring street.

TO LET—The lower part of house 20 Division street, between Touro and Mary streets; 6 rooms, water for faucet and water-closet; central location, pleasant and healthy. Inquire at 5 Pleasant street, or 5 West Marlborough street.

TO LET—Two-story house with all modern conveniences. Apply to Abram Almy, Newport Coal Co., 178 Thames street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without board, at 22 Prospect Hill street. Mrs. C. Anderson.

Cottage. Cor. Bull and Mt. Vernon Sts. Most comfortable accommodations for summer or winter guests, permanent or transient. Reasonable rates for winter.

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FOR RENT,
UNTIL JUNE,
A Well-Built and Prettily Furnished Cottage,
Very centrally located. Desirable in every respect. Moderate rent. No reasonable offer will be refused.
APPLY TO
R. C. DERBY,
198 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

THE WEATHER.

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

Sun rises	6 h 52 m
Sun sets	16 h 33 m
Moon rises	17 h 39 m
Length of day	9 h 41 m
Day's decrease	5 h 50 m
High water	7 h 07 m; 20 h 28 m

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

Sun rises	6 h 53 m
Sun sets	16 h 14 m
Moon rises	18 h 15 m
Length of day	9 h 20 m
Day's decrease	5 h 57 m
High water	8 h 39 m; 21 h 12 m

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1.

Sun rises	6 h 54 m
Sun sets	16 h 13 m
Moon rises	19 h 15 m
Length of day	9 h 19 m
Day's decrease	5 h 58 m
High water	9 h 10 m; 21 h 56 m

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Sun rises	6 h 55 m
Sun sets	16 h 12 m
Moon rises	20 h 16 m
Length of day	9 h 17 m
Day's decrease	6 h 00 m
High water	10 h 00 m; 22 h 43 m

Moon's Phases.

Last Quarter, December 6, 5 h 6 m, E.
New Moon, December 13, 6 h 43 m, E.
First Quarter, December 19, 22 h 22 m, E.
Full Moon, December 27, 18 h 39 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

Small Tablets; 3d page.
Lost—Bar Pin; 4th page.
Decorum—Rings; 5th page.
Wanted—Situation; 4th page.
Pyramid Pile Cure; 6th page.
Langley & Son—Elsters; 2d page.
Barney—Musical Goods; 8th page.
Benson's Porous Plasters; 7th page.
The Millennium Reached; 7th page.
To Let—Small Tenement; 4th page.
Connecticut—Overcoatings; 1st page.
Masonic Hall—Song Recital; 5th page.
Wanted—Situation for Housework; 4th page.
Landers—A Perplexing Question; 5th page.

Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion.

TO LET

GREENHOUSES with heater; also considerable land with outbuildings, on Bellevue avenue. An excellent location for a florist. Rent low.

H. L. Dyer,
Cor. Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.

GAS and ELECTRIC
LIGHTING.
STEAM and HOT WATER
HEATING.

PHILIP F. CONROY,
Telephone 272.
181 Thames Street.

INSURANCE!

FIRE,
MARINE,
LIFE,
ACCIDENT,
BONDS, SURETYSHIP,
STEAM BOILER,
PLATE GLASS,
TORNADO.

RATES ON APPLICATION.

HENRY BULL, JR.,
Real Estate and Insurance.
197 THAMES STREET.
NEWPORT.

FOR SALE.

Corn Fodder
FOR SALE.
Five stacks Corn fodder, in good order. J. R. Kline, Indian avenue, Middletown.

FOR SALE,
An Excellent Cottage Site,
Comprising about 4,000 square feet of land, in a desirable neighborhood, near Broadway. Address Box 27, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE—Fine building lot on Gibbs avenue, near Broadway and Bliss road. Apply to Wm. S. Brownell, Daily News Office.

FOR SALE.—Ten R-I-P-A-N'S for 5 cents at druggists. One gives relief.

WANTED.—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N'S will not benefit. Send 5 cents to Ripan's Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

TRUNKS,
TRAVELING BAGS, SUIT CASES,
LEATHER GOODS.

HENRY BIESEL & SONS,
250 & 258 Thames Street.
We give TRADING STAMPS.

NOTICE!

Parties having horses lame or ailing, can have them examined at my stables every Wednesday from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., free of charge.

CHANDLER QUINTIN,
Veterinarian,
Newport Riding Academy,
Tew's Court, Newport.

30 YEARS EXPERIENCE AS A VETERINARIAN, ON THREE OF THE BEST STOCK FARMS IN UNITED STATES.

FOR SALE.

One extension front coupe,	$250.00
One pony trap, new,	125.00
One golf cart,	65.00

Fludder Brothers, 15 Beach Street.

JOHN S. LANGLEY,
Funeral Director
—AND—
EMBALMER.
Frederick E. Langley,
ASSISTANT.
Office 16 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St.
Telephone at office and residence.

A. O'D. TAYLOR.
Double-tenement Property for Sale.
One for $5,600—Annual rents $324, in one of the streets between Spring and Thames streets.
One for $4,500—Superior house looking out on Broadway, annual rents $575, between One Mile Corner and Bliss road, on the electric line.
A. O'D. TAYLOR'S OFFICE IS 121 BELLEVUE AVENUE. HIS TELEPHONE NUMBER IS 320.

DIED.

BROWN—In this city, the 25th inst., Mary Louisa, widow of James Brown and daughter of the late Captain John and the late Susan Poulson, age 81 years.
Philadelphia, Penn., Wilmington, Del., and Baltimore, Md., papers please copy.
Funeral from Touro Chapel at 2 P. M., Thursday, Dec. 1.
GIBSON—In Providence, 27th inst., Sarah Gibson, aged 76 years.
DAVIS—In Providence, 27th inst., Ellery C. Davis, in the 53d year of his age.
ROBINSON—At Tiverton, 26th inst., William G., son of William T. and Sarah C. (Durfee) Robinson, in the 43d year of his age.
HELME—In Providence, 28th inst., Celinda E., widow of William C. Helme, and daughter of the late Captain Joseph Gould, in her 64th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence, 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

Say "No" when a dealer offers you a substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is nothing "just as good." Get only HOOD'S.

SIMEON HAZARD.
Double-Tenement Investment Property.
FOR SALE—$3,600. Annual rents, $324; on good street. House nearly new and situated between Spring and Thames streets.
FOR SALE—$2,175. Annual rents, $300. House situated at Walnut and Second streets.
FOR RENT.
Half modern house, Rhode Island avenue, separate steam heater, per month, $20
Tenement 37 Friendship street, $16
Tenement 37 Friendship street, $14
SIMEON HAZARD,
REAL ESTATE ROOMS, 94 BROADWAY.
PRIVATE OFFICE—TELEPHONE NUMBER 350.

NOTICES.

Public Hearing.

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.
NEWPORT, R. I., November 22, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that a public hearing will be held by the Committee on Streets and Highways at the City Hall, Wednesday Evening, December 7, 1898, at 8 o'clock, on the petition of the Newport Street Railway Company for use of Park place and Dozier street for extension of its tracks, etc., when all persons interested will have an opportunity to be heard.

By direction of the Committee on Streets and Highways.

A. K. McMAHON, Chairman.

Public Hearing.

DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.
NEWPORT, R. I., November 22, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that a public hearing will be held on Tuesday, November 29, 1898, at the City Hall, at 8 o'clock P. M. on the petition of the Fifth Ward Improvement Association for co-operation of the city of Newport with said association in petitioning the State Legislature for confirmation of title of the city of Newport to certain lands adjoining Wellington avenue, Marlborough street and Clinton avenue, and for acquiring title to certain other lands adjoining Wellington avenue near Thames street.

By direction of the Committee on Streets and Highways.

A. K. McMAHON, Chairman.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

Mill prices have advanced sharply, but feed stuffs are still CHEAP.
WE ARE HEAVILY STOCKED WITH
Winter and Spring Bran,
PILLSBURY'S MIDDLINGS,
MIXED FEED,
Hominy, Ground Oats,
THOROUGHLY SCREENED
OLD YELLOW CORN.

H. L. MARSH & CO.,
H. L. MARSH. HOWARD R. PECKHAM.

PASTEUR DISINFECTANTS.
For stables, sinks or closets. Non-poisonous, non-corrosive, inexpensive. If used properly this article is unequaled for efficiency, economy and safety. It costs less than two cents per gallon; cheap enough to use freely.
DENNIS SHANAHAN,
HAY, GRAIN, STRAW, SALT, Etc., Etc.
COMMERCIAL WHARF. TELEPHONE.

Buy Your Hay,
STRAW, OATS and FEED
—OF—
The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,
Commercial Wharf, Newport, R. I.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

INSTRUCTION.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
PRIVATE TUTOR,
Piano instruction and accompanying.
School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

NEWPORT BUSINESS COLLEGE.
Day and Evening Sessions.
Very low rates to students entering this month.
A. M. STEED, Pres.

PROF. L. LOUIS,
Of Boston, Teacher of Piano, Organ and Singing. Italian method. Fourth season in Newport; terms to suit all. Lessons day or evening. Studio 181 Broadway.

Just Out, in Paper Edition,
THE CHRISTIAN,
By Hall Caine.
GET IT AT ONCE. 39c.
—AT—
241 Thames Street.
The Christian is now being dramatized throughout the country.

"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.
"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.
"Pure and Sure."
Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.

JAMESTOWN CAUGHT IT.

Full Force of the Storm Felt Along the Island Front.

The storm did not "do a thing" in Jamestown and vicinity. The wind visited the west shore, sweeping everything before it, demolishing piers, washing away sea walls and stone pier heads, and smashing and swamping boats. It was only with great difficulty that ferryboat Benyer Tail was kept in her slip, free from damage. Along the east shore there was more damage to shipping, while on the island, especially on the more exposed parts, trees were swept away, shingles and slate sent flying, windmills knocked down, some bulldings reduced to timber, glass broken and much other damage done.

The fall of snow in the town proper was not heavy, and much of it seems to have drifted on the ferry road, the drifts at the postoffice and near Howland avenue being so heavy that they had to be cut through. The force of the wind was so great that many farmers with difficulty reached their barns to feed their cattle, and the milkmen did not make accustomed trips Sunday. Along the west shore men were out in the thickest of the storm doing what little they could to save their property, and working like beavers.

Mrs. White's laundry, a two-story structure, partly up, was razed flat with the ground.

The Potter house, which had just been plastered, had the cloth window coverings blown in, and was completely filled with snow.

A big tree near Dr. McClelland's house blew over, smashing the windows on one side.

All staging boards on new structures on the island were tossed about, but did little damage to the houses.

The tool house at Shoreby hill was unroofed, and Bailey's small stable was demolished by a falling windmill.

Windmills were blown over at the Bay Voyage and Bay View, and those owned by C. E. Weeden, Captain Briggs and T. B. Stork suffered the same fate.

Shingles were badly scattered from the roofs of J. Tefft, Allen Peckham, and Isaac Clothier's houses, as well as from many others, and the slates flew off Admiral Selfridge's roof.

Eleven apple trees fell in the orchard of H. Audley Clarke, and the orchards and individual trees suffered severely all over the island.

Several windows were broken in The Thornlike.

The telephone lines on the island were knocked out.

The photograph gallery on Ferry wharf and Mr. Hammond's small building were twisted, but not destroyed.

At Conanicut Park the piazza of Charles H. Fletcher's big house was blown down and the foundation wall threatened so that it was feared the house would be wrecked.

Along the east shore the wharves at Conanicut Park, J. P. Greene's, the Bryer plat, Captain Knowles's, Admiral Selfridge's, T. B. Stork's and the Champlin place were all more or less damaged. Sea walls were washed at Mr. Philips's place and at Admiral Selfridge's, and the wind made a clean sweep through Knowles's bath houses.

Catboat Thetis, Captain W. T. Knowles, went aground and was badly stove. Captain Chandler lost a rowboat, and Captain Carr at the Dumplings lost a boat. Several others were swamped, but escaped injury.

On the east shore schooner A. Taylor of Calais went ashore at Fox Hill point. She lies in an easy position, and will probably come off with little damage.

Sloop Grace, Captain Billington, of Narragansett Pier, and hailing from Newport, went ashore at 8:30 Sunday on the rocks at the south shore. She lies in a bad place, with her keel broken, several holes in her hull and a jib carried away, and will probably be a total loss. The crew of two had a narrow escape. Half a dozen other small boats are ashore here, in bad positions.

Wrecks on Prudence Island.

An unusually large number of wrecks on Prudence island is reported. Tug Margaret J. Sanford, a powerful boat owned by the P. Sanford Ross Dredging Company, is a sunken wreck on the rocks near Sands point. Her crew escaped with their lives, but lost everything but the clothes on their backs. A two-masted schooner, lime laden, supposed to be the Lena White, bound from Rockport to Providence with 1,500 barrels, is ashore near North point. Water entered her hold, the lime took fire and it is doubtful if she can be saved. Two-master Fred Snow is high up on the beach, leaking slightly. Near her is a small mud scow belonging to the Columbia Dredging Company, which broke away from tug Reliance Saturday night. Two of the barges belonging to the Staple Coal Company of Fall River are ashore near North point. The tugboat which had them in tow was stuck fast twelve hours, but freed herself yesterday morning, floating unhurt.

Suffering at Dutch Island.

Yesterday tug H. T. Sisson brought from Dutch Island to Fort Adams 51 of the men of Battery A, Seventh artillery, who were sent over for treatment after their suffering during the blizzard. The others remain at Dutch Island, the improvement in the weather giving those who had clothes and tents a better chance than they had during Saturday and Sunday. The men say they had a terrible time Saturday night. When the tents blew over many, with their contents, caught fire from the small wood stoves used for heating, and much property was destroyed by fire.

A schooner load of lumber for the temporary wooden barracks arrived at Dutch Island yesterday and work on the barracks will probably be begun at once. Had it been begun before the soldiers would have been spared the exposure they have suffered.

Out-of-Town Papers.

The out-of-town papers were up to date in the local news rooms this afternoon. The first to reach here were a few copies of the Providence Journal, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 6:30 the Providence Bulletins arrived, and at 10:10 last night the Boston morning and evening papers, via the New York boat. They were bought with avidity, as they brought the first telegraph news seen in Newport since Saturday afternoon. Today the Boston morning papers reached here an hour late, and the Monday New York morning papers and the New York Sunday Times arrived on the morning mail via Wickford.

Notes.

Torpedo boat Dupont received a little more injury than the bending of her propeller guard; there is a light twist in her stem caused by working her out of her dangerous position alongside the pier which was carried away, to a safer berth alongside the Fortune. Commander McLean had the entire force of the island at work and their efforts doubtless saved the Dupont and Morris from more serious damage.

Today there were still high up on the beach at the harbor park schooners Westport and Rhode Island, sloops Rose Marshall, Michinewa and Annie, also the Torpedo Station lighter. The crews of the former craft, which are all fishermen, were at work all day taking out stores and fish; that is, such of these as were left by thieves, for while the crews sought warmth Sunday these vessels were ransacked and even salted fish taken off.

The firemen are now shoveling out fire alarm boxes and hydrants, which are both found deeply buried in drifts.

Bellevue avenue is quite clear of large drifts its entire length, but Coggeshall avenue was yesterday reported impassable, both from drifts of snow and electric poles.

Captain Tom Shea, whose cathoat Carrie was carried over the outer dam at the harbor park into the small inner basin, succeeded with a gang of men in getting her into the harbor last night. She was practically uninjured by her voyage over land and sea, and her successful launching was celebrated by the burning of red fire and firing of rockets. The other craft ashore at this point are still there. The damage by the storm to the park is practically nothing.

All the mails, up to noon, due at the postoffice were received. Last night and this morning the carriers had heavy loads.

A large number of telegrams were received in the mail.

Generally speaking, the sidewalks are well cleaned.

The sleighing is pronounced excellent.

There has been a great demand for rubbers. Several dealers have exhausted their stock, and as yet have been unable to secure a new supply.

The fan of the windmill at M. Butler & Son's greenhouses on Berkeley avenue succumbed to the gale.

The telephone company had only recently installed in the basement of its building a water motor to furnish current for the running of the plant if anything should happen to the electric light service. As soon as the lights were turned off about the city the motor was started, and so the telephone plant did not have to close as others did which depended upon the commercial power.

The cross-town section of the street railway resumed running this noon, completing the line. The railway company still has a number of carts busy removing snow from the streets along which it runs.

INDOOR BASE BALL.

The first match game of indoor base ball will be played at the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium this evening, at 8 o'clock, between teams captained by H. G. Riley and Instructor Burdick. They will play five innings, and be made up as follows:

Murphy	Catcher	S. Newton
Riley	Pitcher	Burdick
D. Newton	First base	Bailey
Ellis	Second base	Tisdale
Champion	Third base	Boone

FOURTH WARD CLUB SUPPER.

The Fourth Ward Club of the Summer Union held a large meeting in its hall on Spring street last evening, at which very interesting discussions took place on local and national issues. After the routine business was finished the members and their guests were invited to partake of a turkey supper, at which all the delicacies of the season were served by members of the club. Covers were laid for forty and toasts and after-dinner speeches were made till the small hours of the morning.

TROUBLES OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH IN PORTO RICO.

This afternoon Mr. Thomas F. Crosby received a letter from George H. Kennedy, chief musician, Forty-seventh regiment, in Porto Rico, who writes that he and his comrades are disheartened and homesick. The food is poor and the accommodations scanty. The companies are scattered over a large area of territory.

Mr. Kennedy says that he is not able even to procure writing paper. His letter to Mr. Crosby was written on a sheet of Perry House paper and upon two prescription papers from a Brooklyn drug store. The envelope was an official one, the penalty for using it being $500 fine. However, in view of the scarcity of stamps, and having the approval of his commanding officer, the unstamped envelope was used.

Passed Assistant Engineer R. Crawford, retired, is detached from duty as inspector of machinery at Charles Hillman's ship and Engine Building Works, Philadelphia, Penn., and ordered home.

CANN'T HOLD SERVICES.

Central Baptist People Offered the Use of the First Methodist Church.

The fall of the chimney on the Central Baptist Church has proven a serious inconvenience, and came near being a very costly accident. The chimney in falling struck the roof of a small addition in the rear of the church, in which the organ is located. The roof timbers of the addition were broken, but not to such an extent that the organ suffered damage. The accident will, however, make it impossible to hold services in the church for the present.

In 1881, when a serious fire rendered the members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church homeless, many offers of the use of their edifices were made by the other churches of the city, and that of the Central Baptist was accepted, the house on Clarke street being occupied Sunday afternoons for several months by the Methodist congregation. Though many years have passed, the fraternal offer and generous hospitality of the Central church have not been forgotten by their Methodist brethren. Mindful of the former time, Colonel J. W. Horton, president of the board of trustees of the First church, this morning extended to Hon. T. Mumford Seabury, president of the Central Baptist society, the use of the First church for services on Sunday afternoons as long as may be necessary, and for such other services during the weekday evenings as may be desired. Rev. Dr. Randolph, pastor of the Central church, is out of town, and Mr. Seabury will hold the proffer under consideration until his return before reaching a decision in the matter. In the meantime the special services each evening this week, previously announced, have been suspended.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Tug H. T. Sisson yesterday towed schooner Oakwoods to Narragansett Pier.

—Current Literature for December has a full-page portrait of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Travers went to New York last night.

—Mr. J. Howland Gardiner of New London has been appointed assistant to Mr. George Peirce of the Fall River line. He is a nephew of Mr. B. B. H. Sherman.

—Captain Wood of Mr. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Conqueror will leave for New York tonight. Captain Wood and his family are spending the winter in Lynn, Mass.

—The Chamber Concert which was to have been given last evening was postponed on account of the inability of the members of the Boston Philharmonic Club trio to reach this city.

—Those who heard the Scottish song recital by Mr. and Mrs. Durward Lely last winter will be pleased at the announcement that they are again to visit the city next Monday evening.

—In the district court this morning there were two criminal cases, one against John Fogarty and the other against Andrew McLeod. Both men were charged with being common drunkards, and McLeod's case was continued to December 2 and Fogarty's to December 9, both being assigned for trial. A large number of civil cases were also continued.

—This morning a sergeant and a squad of eight mounted men from the light battery at Fort Adams, with a field emissin, came over from Fort Adams and escorted the body of Private J. H. McGlothlan, Company D, Tenth United States infantry, from Cottrell's undertaking rooms to the fort, where it was interred with military honors in the post cemetery.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The regular monthly meeting of the town council and court of probate was held Monday afternoon, when the following business was transacted:

Bills were ordered paid as follows: D. H. Oxx, $10; B. E. Hull, $2.50; Lynch & Sullivan, $3.60; F. W. R. Emery, $35; L. Champlin, $2.50; J. J. Watson, Jr., $3; L. W. Anthony, for sewer, $736.40, twenty per cent of bill being held for surety; A. Richardson, $10.02; George Howland, $8.56.

A letter was received from J. P. Cotton, civil engineer of Newport, who had examined the Bryer avenue sewer, built by Louis Anthony, approving the manner in which the work had been done.

Thomas C. Watson was elected coroner for the balance of the municipal year.

Bids were opened for constructing a stone wall about the lot where the South school stood. The figures were: L. W. Anthony, $30; George W. Peckham, $35; Antone Silvia, $30. The contract was awarded to Antone Silvia, the lowest bidder.

Bids were opened for removing the wooden fence about the same lot, the fence to be the property of the bidder. They were: A. R. Cory, $13.70; J. E. Brayman, $12; E. G. Littlefield, $11; L. W. Anthony, $4; Isaac Clarke, $5. The contract was given to A. R. Cory.

Bids for the old windmill, formerly used to pump salt water for street watering, on the ferry dock, were asked for. There was but one, from Eben N. Tefft, $15, and Mr. Tefft received the contract.

Abbott Chandler was appointed a committee to examine and report upon the condition of the sewer at the West ferry.

As a court of probate the first and final account of P. H. Armbrust on the estate of Ferdinand Armbrust, and of the commissioners on the estate of Sarah D. Wright, were received and continued to the fourth Monday in December.

Captain B. C. Briggs and D. Murphy of Newport came over from that city yesterday to play checkers with John E. Watson and Thomas Davis. The conditions were for the best five games to win. Messrs. Briggs and Davis were pitted against each other, and the latter won five games to two. In the other contest Mr. Murphy won the first four games, and while the fifth was in progress Mr. Watson failed to comply with the rules and Mr. Murphy took the game.

WRINKLES AROUND THE EYES

are often caused by defective sight. Many women, and likewise men, look prematurely old from these wrinkles.

The wrinkles can, in many cases, be removed by wearing correctly fitted glasses. To fit glasses correctly requires a knowledge of refraction and the necessary instruments

I have both; hundreds of satisfied customers will say so.

MUELLER, Scientific Optician, 106 Bellevue Avenue.

TROOPS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Thirty or Forty Thousand Volunteers, as a Result of the Peace Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The War Department, in view of the assurances that a peace treaty will be signed, is arranging to muster out from 30,000 to 40,000 more volunteers as soon as selections of regiments can be made. No troops will be brought from the Philippines, however, until General Otis reports conditions quiet enough to allow the force to be reduced. Many of the volunteer regiments in Manila have asked, through the governors and Congressmen of their states, to be returned to the United States.

With the acceptance of the American terms by the Spanish commissioners, any further possibility of a renewal of hostilities with Spain is at an end, and the only necessity now for troops is to garrison the islands and preserve the peace in our new possessions. It is probable that the men mustered out will include a large number organized for service in Cuba.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Nov. 28, Thingvalla, from Copenhagen.

Gibraltar, Nov. 28, Fuerst Bismarck, from New York.

Liverpool, Nov. 28, Umbria, from New York.

Liverpool, Nov. 28, Tauric, from New York.

Havre, Nov. 28, La Champagne, from New York.

Antwerp, Nov. 28, Southwark, from New York.

Heating Stoves
—OF—
Every Description.

Also all kinds second-hand stoves at very low prices.

WALSH BROTHERS,
222 THAMES STREET.

DRESSES, COATS, REEFERS AND GRETCHENS
For Children of All Sizes.

Our stock of these goods is entirely new, every garment being of this season's make, and comprises those of the

Latest Styles and Nobbiest Patterns.

OPEN EVENINGS.

Levy's
76 BROADWAY.

People leaving town would do well to leave their orders at
H. F. ROONEY'S
For R. I. Turkeys, Chickens, Ducks and Geese to be shipped twice a week to their homes during the winter.
251 Thames Street.

Caswell, Massey & Co.
NEW YORK AND NEWPORT.
Pure Distilled Water,
50c. for five gallon carboy.
This water is absolutely pure and is used in making all our mineral waters.
Obtained first from a deep artesian well, it is converted into steam, condensed, and aerated.
All Foreign and Native Waters on Hand.
SYPHONS OF SODA, VICHY, LITHIA, SELTZER, $1.50 a doz.
PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT A SPECIALTY.
NIGHT CLERK IN ATTENDANCE.
Heavy goods delivered at 12 M., and 5 P. M.
Special messengers at all hours.
212 Thames St., Cor. Church St.
U Casino Building.
Hotel Thorndike, Jamestown.

NEW NUTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, CITRON, ORANGES, LEMONS.
PURE SWEET CIDER.
FULL LINE OF Poultry for the Holidays.
PURE FRUIT JAM, in 1 lb. tins, 10c. a tin.
T. GLADDING & SON,
Corner Bridge and Washington Streets.

A Perplexing Question

Just now is, "What shall I buy for a Christmas gift?" No other time of year is everybody so perplexed over that question.

WE CAN HELP YOU.

It is right in our line and has been for thirty odd years. We have been studying your wants and interests.

We have an endless stock and variety to make your selections from.

TABLE CROQUET,
WAGONS AND CARTS,
SLEDS AND SLEIGHS,
BABY SLEIGHS,
VELOCIPEDES,
GIRLS' TRICYCLES,
ROCKING HORSES,
SPRING HORSES,
PERAMBULATORS,
GOAT SULKIES,
STONE BLOCKS,
BLACKBOARDS,
BUILDING BLOCKS,
PAPER AND LINEN BOOKS,
ROLLER SKATES,
DOLLS' CRADLES,
DOLLS' BEDSTEADS,
DOLL CARRIAGES,
DOOR SWINGS, 34c., 49c., 95c.
BUILDING BLOCKS, 16c., 25c., 49c., 95c. up.
A B C BLOCKS, 10c., 25c., 39c., 49c., 95c.
WAGONS OF BLOCKS, 19c., 25c., 49c. to $3.50.
FURNISHED STABLES, 34c., 59c., 95c. up.
FURNISHED GROCERY STORES, 95c. up.
BLACKBOARDS, 25c., 49c., 59c., 95c.
WORK BOXES, 25c., 34c., 73c., 95c.
IRON BANKS, 10c., 15c., 25c., 34c., 49c. up.
MECHANICAL TOYS, 25c., 49c., 59c. up.
WASH SETS, 25c., 49c., 65c.
IRON TRAINS, 25c., 49c., 95c.
WRITING DESKS, 73c., 95c., $1.23 up.
CHINA TEA SETS, 10c., 25c., 34c., 49c. up.
BRITANNIA TEA SETS, 10c., 25c., 49c. up.
DRUMS, 25c., 39c., 49c., 75c. up.
BEDROOM FURNITURE, 25c., 34c., 49c. up.
PARLOR FURNITURE, 59c., 95c. to $2.50.
PEWTER SOLDIERS, 49c., 95c. up.
TRUMPETS, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c. up.
BOYS' REINS, 10c., 15c., 25c. to 95c.

We Give American CASH STAMPS.

A. C. LANDERS,
The Leader in Holiday Goods,
Covell's Block.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.
Friday, - Dec. 2.
ONE NIGHT.
Koster & Bial's
Spectacular Production,
Gayest Manhattan!
THE CAST—Gertie Reynolds, Helen Dudley, Emma Gilbert, Mary North, Mildred Connor, Fannie Hunt, Lubrie Sarico, Annie Cunningham, Helen Hell, Helen Baker, William Lytell, John Gourlay, Joseph Kearney, Emile Howsel, Walter Hast, William D. Maxwell, Joseph Hadden, S. Farns, Walter Belt, Annie Hadden.
And Chorus of Forty Bewitchingly, Bewildering Pretty Girls.
INCIDENTAL MUSICAL NUMBERS—"The Bullers of Central Park," "I'm a Practical Politician," "Titles to Sell," "For Sweet Charity's Sake," "The Good Old Palmy Days," "The Dandy Sparrow Cops," "In Dreamland," "From Kowhegan, Maine, B'Gosh," "Chappies Right up-to-Date," "My Husband taught Me to be one of the Boys," "The Modern School," "My Little One," "But wasn't it an Odd Place to do It," "Town and Country," "Will Somebody Tell Me Why," "My Thoughts Would Still be With Thee," "Roses and Thorns," "Life is what we make it," "March of the Dudies," "Gayest Manhattan."
SCENES AND FEATURES.
ACT I.—The Mall in Central Park.
ACT II.—Ball Room.
ACT III.—Promenade Floor, Koster & Bial's.
SPECIALTIES—Gertie Reynolds, "The American Cico de Merode;" A few moments with John Gourlay; the European Novelty, The Three Sisters Luby; Emile Howsel, German Comedian; Helen Hell and Joseph Kearney; Maxwell and Dudley and
Lubrie Sarico and the Three Sisters Luby in Their Faust Ballet from the Empire Theatre, London.
Sale begins Thursday.
Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1.

Masonic Hall.
Monday Evening, Dec. 5.
SONG RECITAL!
"THE AULD SCOT'S SANGS,"
—BY—
MR DURWARD LELY,
("Madame Patti's Tenor.")
Principal tenor from Royal Italian Opera; Covent Garden; Her Majesty's; Drury Lane and Savoy Theatres; Albert Hall; St. James's Hall and Patti's Concerts, London.
Assisted by
MRS. DURWARD LELY,
Pianist.
Admission 50c. and 75c. Tickets at James B. Edward's, 180 Spring St., R. M. Fenton's, 141 Thames St.

English Tea Party.
AT THE PARISH ROOMS, EMMANUEL CHURCH,
For the benefit of St Martha's Guild.
Thursday, December 1, 1898.
Supper from 5 to 8. Tickets 25c

BOXING
—AT THE—
Sea Side Athletic Club,
Smith's Hall, Broadway,
Tuesday, Nov. 29.
JOE KIRBY, Newport. (10 rounds.) ED. BUCKLEY, Boston.
Admission, 50 cents.

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EDWARD C. HOLLOWAY,
PARLORS, 70 SPRING STREET.
ELECTROLYSIS AND CHIROPODY.
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PATH GRAVEL.
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SLOWLY RECOVERING.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

ple the "irony of fate." Before the storm the railway officials offered, after clearing their own tracks of snow, to come into Newport and clear the tracks of the local road. The local officials appreciated the kindly sentiments of their fellow workers and told them that when they had a snowstorm they would learn some things. They evidently have. Saturday night one of the Fall River line cars which was following the snow plow was delayed a few minutes just beyond the Mile Corner, and was snow-bound when it got ready to start. There were no passengers on board, but the conductor and motorman had appetites and had to be fed yesterday and Sunday. Today the car was brought to this city by the Newport road. Up to the last reports the Island railway people were still learning how much snow can fall on a portion of their tracks, as they had not been seen near the Newport end.

The Essex and the Breakwater Light.

It appears that during the high wind of Sunday training ship Essex and the Breakwater light came near coming to blows. The Essex drifted down on the lighthouse, which, of course, could not move, and the training ship sustained some damage besides losing her steam launch, which went ashore at the Torpedo Station. Steam was gotten up on the Essex, and finally, with full steam on, she was able to make way against the wind and sea and get back to a safe anchorage. At the time of the accident the seas were breaking over the Breakwater light in a manner that must have resulted in much damage to the lighthouse and the dock.

Lively at Block Island.

The blizzard also struck Block Island, and, as usual, seemed to get there "with both feet." During the winter season everything on or near the island seems to be secured in the most thorough manner, capable of laughing at any gale; but even the best of plans will miscarry, and Sunday's work showed that there are some storms that can move even Block Island. All but one of the vessels at anchor in the new harbor, where they were supposed to be secure, went aground, among them catboat Arabella of Block Island, schooner Ira and Abbie of New London, sloop Eagle, cat Cassie, yawl Aloha of Newport, which was badly damaged; cat Rose Brothers of Block Island, sunk at her moorings; Annie Pitcher of Newport, Stranger and Puck. The only boat that rode out the storm was the Earl and Nellie, Charles Shaw, of Fairhaven. One of the two men on the Cassie was drowned before he could reach the shore; all the others on these boats were saved. In the old harbor the boats escaped better. Smack S. Mead and three cats went ashore and several were considerably damaged by smashing against each other. Three-masted schooner Lexington, with spiles, bound for New York, went ashore at Sandy Point and the crew was with difficulty rescued by the life savers.

The wind blew with terrific force. The wind gauge on the signal station, which had a capacity for registering a gale blowing 100 miles an hour, was blown down, showing a speed above that point; chimneys all over the island were toppled over, and oil stoves and similar devices had to be resorted to to cook meals. Flagpoles, telephone and telegraph poles were laid low and the telegraph service interrupted, and things were made decidedly interesting. There was a very light fall of snow on the island, but the wind made up for this with its violence.

It was still quite stormy yesterday morning when it was time for the G. W. Danielson to leave, and she remained at the island until 2 p. m., reaching here after an uneventful passage at 4:45 p.m.

In and About Wickford.

Steamer General of the Wickford line arrived yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock, with the New York mail due here at 5:55 yesterday morning, and some Providence mail. The men on the boat report a hard time in and about Wickford. The snow lay deep on the railroad and the two locomotives that started out to clear the track took all the morning and a part of the afternoon in reaching Wickford Junction, only six miles away. It was very nearly 3 o'clock when the Junction was reached. Here the mail was taken on the locomotive, there being no passenger cars attached, and brought to Wickford.

The boat left, as usual, with the mail at 7:15 p. m., and today is running about on time. The New York Sunday papers reached Wickford Junction at 2 p. m. yesterday, but as a track wide enough for only the locomotives had been cut through the snow banks, some of which were fully twelve feet deep, the papers could not be brought to Wickford.

The windows and part of the side of the Hamilton mill, the only mill running at Wickford, blew in Sunday morning, damaging mill and machinery to the extent of $10,000, and the windmill that pumps water for the steamer and locomotives of the Wickford line blew down. Telegraphic communication with the outer world was cut off, but railway travel to Providence and New London was by last-night fairly regular.

Adrift in Dutch Island Harbor.

Schooner W. P. Davis, Captain Lister, with brick from Providence for Fisher's island, was anchored off Wickford Saturday night. During the blizzard she parted her cables and drifted down into Dutch Island harbor, where she fouled schooner Oakwoods, coal laden, of and for Narragansett Pier. The Oakwoods had her flying jibboom, her foretopmast and part of her rail carried away, and her foremast sprung, but her ground tackle held and the Davis cleared, after sustaining some damage, and finally grounded on rocky bottom off Saunderstown, where she filled and sank. The crew remained on board until slack tide, about noon, Sunday, when they succeeded in landing. The steward was so exhausted that he had to be helped ashore and cared for in a farmhouse. The captain and crew of five men reached Wickford yesterday and arrived here last night. They think the schooner will be a total loss.

Schooner Thomas Beattie, of Fall River, the members of whose crew were at work on Plum beach light, dragged her anchors almost to Beavertail, but apparently sustained no damage. She was towed back to her anchorage last night, by tug Henry T. Sisson.

Notes.

Fishing schooner Rose Brothers went ashore in the new harbor at Block Island during the storm. She is owned by Dr. John C. Champlin. Two of her crew called at the Police Station and stated that they had no funds to pay their way to their homes, New York and Gloucester. Chief Knull not only provided them with food but found a way by which they could secure the needed aid from the city.

The milkmen are having a much easier time of it today, and say that by tonight the men at work on the roads will have them so broken out that travel, especially in sleighs, will be comparatively easy. The milkmen spent a considerable part of yesterday delivering milk.

The storm found many persons who had failed to lay their plank walks and who were minus their customary storm doors.

James Whitford, a sub-boss at the Old Colony repair shop, saved from drowning a workman who was on a float. He threw a line to him just in time.

Delayed Thanksgiving visitors are returning. They report an eventful experience.

Snow is being carted by the city from Bellevue avenue. All the available carts were brought into use yesterday.

The Block Island boat arrived from the island late yesterday afternoon.

The roof of Albro's ice house at Easton's pond was blown off and the house badly damaged by the wind.

Judging by the way the snow crust is broken near many fences there will be a big demand next spring and summer for new fence posts.

Storm doors are being put up in haste.

The fall of the pole line on Warner street smashed a window in a small house on Clinton avenue owned by W. A. Armstrong, and came near doing considerable damage to the house on the opposite corner, owned by Thomas O'Connell. All the poles on Warner street, north of Pond avenue, and all but two on Pond avenue, fell.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. T. Sanford Beattie has returned here.

—Mrs. Hough of New York is visiting Miss C. J. McCann.

—Miss Susie Hayes will leave for New York tonight, for the winter.

—A series of duplicate whist parties is in progress at the Perry House.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bullock have returned from a week's visit to Wickford.

—Mr. Jeremy Titus is guest of his son, Mr. A. C. Titus, on Broadway, for the winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. Billings and Miss Katharine J. Reardon, sister of Mrs. Billings, are visiting in New York.

—Mr. Harry Goodwin, a well known drummer, who has been visiting Newport for many years, is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

—Spring street, as far as the polo lot, is patrolled by two extra men, who will be kept on duty until the fire alarm is in working order.

—The death is announced, at his home in Philadelphia, of Colonel W. B. Mendenhall, brother of General Mendenhall, formerly stationed at Fort Adams.

—T. F. Thompson and W. B. Wesley of New York, J. H. Gardner of New London, and Edward Cronin and A. Lightfoot of Boston, are at the Perry House.

—The public hearing on the petition of the Fifth Ward Improvement Association in relation to the Marchant street district will be held this evening at the City Hall.

—There was an animated scene at the Wickford landing at 10 o'clock this morning, a large number of persons being on hand to take passage on the General for New York.

—In the appelate division of the supreme court in Providence Saturday, in the case of William E. Dennis and others against Thomas S. Nason, a decree pro confesso was entered.

—Arrivals at the Perry House include Mr. and Mrs. Richard O'Brien, R. W. Sayles and J. N. Race of New York; C. F. Horton of Boston and S. Barton Brewster of San Francisco.

—Mrs. Duncan Peil and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Pell-Clarke have closed their homes in Otsego County, N. Y., and have gone to Orlando, Fla., for the winter, where they have a house.

—Ed Buckley, who is to spar with Joe Kirby of this city tonight at the Seaside Athletic Club, has arrived with his trainer, and feels confident of winning. They will spar ten rounds for a decision and a large crowd is expected to be present.

—William T. Reid, Jr., who was one of the most prominent players on the Harvard football eleven this year, is a son of Mr. William T. Reid, who was principal of the Newport high school twenty-five years ago and now conducts a girls' school at Belmont, Cal.

—Auctioneer F. W. Greene sold Mr. George Tallman's horse Quintuple to Mr. Thurston of Middletown, for $120. The horse will probably be seen in some of the impromptu sleigh races this winter. Mr. Tallman sold his pacer Nolan F. to Mr. Robertson of Fall River at private sale, before the auction.

—The flag on the Carey school has, like many another in the city, been left flying day and night until it has been reduced to the rag state, the cull of the flag having been blown away to the union. Many of the school janitors have had due regard for the flags and have not hoisted them on days when they would have suffered from the heavy wind.

—Apparently very little attention has been paid to the base ball grounds since the New England league went into the air. Thanksgiving day the bases were found in their accustomed places on the diamond, the score board figures were all over the lot, and there was a general lack of care. The left field morass seemed more of a mudhole than usual at this time of year.

STORM WIDESPREAD.

Much Damage, Especially to Shipping, in New England.

The storm which visited Newport Saturday night did not confine its terrible energies to this vicinity, but worked devastation and havoc along the coast from New York to beyond Boston and spread far into the interior, blockading railroads, blowing down houses and trees, and crippling the telegraph, telephone, electric light and street car service in many places.

In Providence the storm was one of the worst on record. The street car service Sunday was completely demoralized, not a single car being run during the day; the fire alarm, telephone and telegraph systems were generally disorganized by broken wires and poles, the streets were piled high with drifts of snow, windows were broken, chimneys overturned, and two houses in the process of construction blown down. The city was not entirely cut off from communication with the outside world, having wires to New York and Boston, but the suburban circuits and lines running through the state and to southeastern Massachusetts were broken.

The steam railroads suffered almost as badly as did the electrics. One train on the Bristol division left early in the morning but was stalled somewhere on the road, and late in the afternoon a train started for Boston. No trains from the west arrived during the day and only a few over the other divisions of the Consolidated road.

Much havoc was wrought on the bay, but how much has not yet been thoroughly ascertained. One schooner is ashore in Providence harbor, six scows are distributed on the shore of the bay, and one barge is also ashore. One sloop yacht is also sunk in Providence harbor, and other smaller marine accidents have occurred.

Boston reports a similar situation, and reports of disaster to shipping interests in the harbor and along the shore are numerous. Wilson line steamship Ohio was torn from her moorings and driven high and dry on Spectacle island, schooner Calvin F. Baker was wrecked on Shag rock near Boston light and lost three of her men, and a large number of other wrecks are reported. At least forty lives are believed to have been lost in the wrecks of barges, schooners and smaller boats driven ashore or sunk. Each hour brings additional intelligence of the loss of life and property at sea and along shore. Most of the wires are down, and it is impossible to get authentic news from exposed points, but when is working order the list of losses is likely to be greatly increased.

There is gravest apprehension in Boston for the safety of steamer Portland of the Boston & Portland Transportation Company, which left that city Saturday evening upon her usual trip to Portland, having on board a ship's company of nine officers and 48 in the crew and attaches, with about the usual Saturday night load, which would be from 30 to 50 passengers. The ordinary run to Portland occupies eight hours. From the time she left Boston light, from which she was sighted, there have been no tidings of the ship in Gloucester, Newburyport or Portsmouth, all of which under the prevailing wind and increasing sea would be well-nigh impossible to make. If she ran before it the captain should be heard from somewhere in the vicinity of Cape Cod. That the Bay State, her sister ship, saw nothing of her on her way up, when she left Portland at the same hour that the east-bound steamer left Boston, increases the perplexity. Another Boston-bound steamer, the Fairfax, of the Merchants and Miners' Line, has piled her bones upon the Sow and Pigs Shoal, off Cuttyhunk, at the western entrance to Vineyard sound, and the water is up to her decks in the hold, it is stated.

At Nantasket Beach the buildings all along the line are either wrecked or in a badly shattered condition, and the debris is piled up along the beach from the chutes to the Ocean View House from ten to thirty feet high. It is one continuous mass of destruction; wreckage from foundered vessels, roofs of buildings, timbers of all dimensions, windows, doors, walls and furniture are heaped up where the water left them in an intricate mass. The damage done to the property destroyed is estimated at $300,000, and every dollar of it is a total loss.

From the cities and towns throughout the state come reports of disaster as far west as Springfield, the street railways being entirely blockaded, railroad service interrupted and the people inconvenienced in many ways.

The storm isolated Fall River from the outer world. The snow drifts were 10 feet high, and local traffic was blocked. Telegraph service was badly crippled. From the Slade's Ferry bridge to Brownell street all the Western Union poles were down. The telephone company had some communication locally, but most of its city wires were crossed, and all the long distance wires were rendered useless. There were no Consolidated trains in or out of the city Sunday. A passenger train to Providence got a mile from Slade's Ferry bridge and was stalled. Four electric cars were stalled between Fall River and New Bedford. Owing to the number of wires that have been broken and the number of poles that have fallen on Pleasant street there were no electric lights Sunday evening on the streets.

The storm was the worst that ever struck New Bedford. Telegraph, telephone and trolley poles are down, and all electric service was paralyzed. At least twenty-five big trees were blown down, beside the hundreds of telephone poles. One of the worst accidents occurred to the Bennett cotton mills. The cyclone tore off the entire north part of the roof on No. 1 mill, and part of the north wall of the mill crumbled in. The gale sent the snow into the breaches thus made, and much of the valuable machinery left exposed was badly damaged. The other cotton mills suffered damage from window sashes being blown in, and chimneys blown down.

The storm at Hartford was the heaviest since the blizzard of March, 1888, the snow being about two feet deep on a level and drifted badly. Trains on all the roads running through the city were delayed and the trolley service was entirely suspended. At New London and other Connecticut towns similar conditions are reported.

In New York the snow was a foot deep and nearly every underground trolley line in the city was inoperative all day Sunday, owing to the filling up of the slot by freezing sleet and the filling of the conduit with snow and frozen sleet. Suburban traffic was blocked several hours in the morning, and after that trains ran at long intervals. All trains were delayed and incoming mails were from two to an unknown number of hours behind time.

The blow did much damage to the small shipping in New York harbor.

SPELL IT WITH A "WE."

Life is not a thing for one man alone, nor to be lived by anyone by himself alone. More and more the thought of its social relations and duties is becoming emphasized to the mind of the world. The conception of the neighbor, of "the other man," of the "socius," from whom society takes its name, etymologically, is coming to the front.

"It depends on you, dear,
What my life will be!"

was the plea once addressed to a maiden by a susceptible youth.

"Well, then, George," she answered,
"Spell it with a we."

Life, the best life, must be spelt with a "we"—not necessarily the "we" of matrimony, but of common, perhaps corporate, interest. An old-time merchant one day declared his conviction that from that time forth a young lad recently taken into his employ would make a success of life, because, said the merchant, "he has begun to say, 'we.'" That boy made the interests of others his own. He identified himself with the firm; therefore he succeeded. It is so in life at large. The man who lives for himself is a failure, but the man who puts the "we" and the "us" in, is on the road to truest success.

The Fall River Herald says the Seaconnet electric railway will not be built this coming year, but that the work on the new Mount Hope-Bristol electric road was to have begun today.

ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

A NEW DISCOVERY WHICH IS WORTH THAT MUCH

To Anyone Afflicted With Piles.

The Pyramid Pile Cure, the new, painless remedy which has been so remarkably successful in curing every form of piles and rectal diseases, has recently been placed on sale at druggists and it is safe to say that when its extraordinary merit becomes fully known, there will be no such thing as surgical operations for the cure of this obstinate and common trouble.

Mrs. M. C. Hinkly of 601 Mississippi St., Indianapolis, Ind., says: I had been a terrible sufferer from piles for 15 years and no remedies benefited me, until I saw an advertisement of the Pyramid Pile Cure; I got a package, also a package of Pyramid Pills and used both according to directions. I was astonished at the immediate relief obtained and now I honestly believe the Pyramid to be the only certain cure for piles.

That you may realize how bad I was, I will say that I was confined to my bed and went before the college physicians here who said my case was a new one to them and wanted seven or eight hundred dollars to undertake a cure; the great pain had brought on a rupture, and I knew an operation would be death to me on account of blood poisoning. Nearly everyone here knows of my terrible suffering from piles and I feel that I cannot praise the Pyramid Pile Cure enough, and the Pyramid Pills also. My husband will join me in highly recommending the Pyramid; my daughter was cured by one box only. For several years I weighed but about 90 pounds, now I weigh 160 and feel in perfect health.

This seems to be the universal testimony of every sufferer from piles who has ever tried the Pyramid; it is the safest, most painless pile cure yet discovered; contains no opiate, morphine, cocaine or any poisonous ingredient whatever, has a soothing, healing effect from the first application, and the moderate price places it within the reach of everyone needing treatment. The Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists at 50 cents and $1 per package and the Pyramid Pills at 25 cents per box.

Send to the Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich., for free book on cause and cure of piles.

THE HOMELIEST MAN IN NEWPORT

As well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, a remedy that is guaranteed to cure and relieve all Chronic and Acute Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Price 25c. and 50c.

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FALL RIVER LINE.

For New York, the South and West

Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days only at 9:15 p. m. Due New York at 7:00 A. M.

Returning from New York steamers leave Pier 19 N. R., foot of Warren street, week days only at 5:00 P. M.

Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining there until 8:45 A. M. before proceeding to Fall Rivers.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. CREENE, Ticket Agent.

GEO. L. CONNOR, Pass'r. Traffic Manager.
O. H. TAYLOR, Gen'l. Pass'r. Agent, New York.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Sunday, Oct. 16, 1898, trains will leave Newport for Boston, Park square, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a.m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:45, 8:45, 10:45 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:45, 6:00 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 6:00 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 6:00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m. 3:00 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. FITCHBURG, and Stations on Northern Division, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 a. m.; 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, a6:30 p. m.

SUNDAYS for Boston d7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. Return, 6:30, 8:18 a. m.; d4:30, 7:45 p. m. For Providence, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. Return, 7:30, 9:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. For MIDDLETOWN, PORTSMOUTH, BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER, SOMERSET, DIGHTON, NORTH DIGHTON, WEIR VILLAGE and TAUNTON, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 7:00 a. m.; 5:00 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.
d Kneeland St. Station.

A. C. RENDALL, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l Supt., Boston.
J. H. JORDAN, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Co.

On and after September 22,

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Week days 8 A. M. Leave Providence, week days, 4 P. M.

Mondays and Saturdays only, stop at Prudence each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.

Excursion Tickets, only 90c.

E. SUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR G. WATSON, President and Gen'l Manager.

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JUST RECEIVED,

Ladies' Flannel Night Gowns.

Pretty patterns, good flannel, well made.

75c. each.

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204 THAMES STREET.

Lamps and Oil Heaters.

We have just opened today a line of latest styles in lamps. We invite your inspection. See that wonderful heater or stove we sell for **$3.25.** It takes the place of the coal stove, is handy to move, easy to keep clean and odorless.

BLANKETS.

WE HAVE IN STOCK AN ELEGANT LINE OF HORSE BLANKETS IN SQUARE AND SHAPES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

Dog, Wolf, Gallaway and Wool Robes.

—AT—

The GEO. A. WEAVER CO.,

19, 21, 23 Broadway, Newport.

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WANTED, AT ONCE!

Bicycles to store, or crate and ship.
Bicycles to re-nickel, re-enamel and repair.

Prices are right. Call and see shop and get prices.

Engine work in all its branches; Launch Engines taken out and stored for the winter.

All kinds of machine work. Belts, Belt Dressing, Oils, Gasoline, Waste, Babbit Metal.

One '98 Union Bicycle, new, $40.

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The most advanced woman's shoe in existence,

Button or Lace, $3.50 a pair.

THE T. MUMFORD SEABURY CO.,
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and House Shades of every variety Furnished and put up. Awnings stored, repaired and put up in spring.

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Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.

From foot of Market Square, Newport.

Newporters and Jamestowners are always proud of making trips to Jamestown. Strangers should make the trip so as to see the American Bay of Naples, with Narragansett bay's varied scenery.

We invite attention of all to building going on at Jamestown.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail to charter.

U. S. Training Ship Essex in harbor. All should inspect her from our decks.

Enjoy Indian summer weather and make trip to Jamestown.

See saucy torpedo boats at Torpedo Station dock. Always some U. S. vessels in harbor.

20-dollar guarantee will secure extra evening trip. Life is short. You cannot make the circumstances, but you can take advantage of them and get your share of what you wish if you will it.

All sizes coal for sale at lowest market price.

Who wants to buy an independent air pump? Would make a good fire or wrecking pump; is 0½ 9-16 stroke. A bargain.

Watch Jamestown and Newport Ferry Co. Bulletin at Newspaper, Periodical and Stationery store, corner Thames street and Ferry wharf, Conanicus Building.

On and after Nov. 1, 1898.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

Leave Jamestown—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail) 11:00 A. M.; 1:00, 2:30, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail) 6:00 P. M.

Leave Newport—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 (U. S. Mail) A. M.; 12:00 M.; 2:00, 3:00, 4:30 (U. S. Mail) 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Jamestown—9:00, 10:05 A. M.; 12:15, 2:00, 4:00 P. M.

Leave Newport—9:30, 10:30 A. M.; 12:45, 2:30, 4:30 P. M.

Subject to change.

J. P. KOHLER, Superintendent.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE

NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

IN EFFECT OCT. 11, 1898.

LEAVE FALL RIVER FOR NEWPORT—**6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, *8:45, 9:45, *10:45 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR FALL RIVER—**7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, *8:45, 9:15, *9:45, *10:45 P. M.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Newport, 90 minutes.

Last car for Fall River leaves Newport at 9:15.

Last car for Newport leaves Fall River at 9:15 P. M.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Fall River at 10:45 P. M.

Last car for Portsmouth car house leaves Newport at 10:45 P. M.

More frequent trips will be run Saturdays, Sundays and holidays when pleasant.

Subject to delays, changes and corrections without notice.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

*To Portsmouth car house only.
**Not run Sundays.

E. P. SHAW, Jr., General Manager.
R. H. FILLMORE, Jr., Superintendent.

FOR BLOCK ISLAND.

Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Block Island at 1 o'clock. Will leave Block Island on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Newport at 8 o'clock and for Providence on Mondays and Wednesdays, leaving Newport at 11 o'clock. Will leave Providence for Newport on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock. Due at Newport at 11:30. Trips made weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route." Nov. 1, 1898.

LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport,	10 00	1 20	4 10	**7 35
Providence, arr.,	11 50	3 18	5 55	9 54
Boston, arr.,	1 15	4 25	7 00	11 00
New York, arr.,	4 30	0 57	11 00	B
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
LEAVE	Night	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
New York,	*12 03	5 00	10 02	1 02
Boston,	....	10 03	1 02	3 45
Providence	6 51	11 13	2 07	4 10
Newport, arr.,	8 55	1 00	4 00	6 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Via Providence, except Saturdays.

B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, N. Y., 2:16 A. M.; Philadelphia, 6:40 A. M.; Baltimore, 9:37 A. M.; Washington, 10:42 A. M.

**Through train between Wickford Junction, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington without change.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.

C. U. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Muenchinger-King Cottage,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottage, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Mason Cottage,

26 MILL STREET. Open all the year round. Permanent or Transient Board. First Class. Reasonable Rates. GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

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Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.,

FROM

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

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Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

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E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.

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CATHERINE ST., Near Bellevue Avenue.

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Has elegant suites with private baths, large, airy rooms with open fireplaces.

In connection and under the same management as

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A most comfortable house for both summer and winter guests.

500,000 LATHS,

To close a consignment,

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At $3 cash.

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The Easy Food
Easy to Buy,
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Easy to Eat,
Easy to Digest.
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in 2-lb. pkgs. only

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Pile Driving and Dock Building.
NAPHTHA LAUNCHES.
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PRACTICAL
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MACHINISTS.
Repairing on all kinds of machinery. Marine work, bicycles and LAWN MOWERS a specialty. Work called for and delivered.
Brown & Howard's Wharf, west side of Thames St.

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BENSON'S,

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POROUS PLASTER
Invaluable in Kidney Disease. It soothes the Kidneys, stops the dull ache, protects against sudden cold. Try a Benson's. Price 25c. All Druggists. Of m'f'rs, Seabury & Johnson, N.Y., if unobtainable.

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WE WILL FILL YOUR LISTS OF WANTS
CHEAPER
THAN ANY STORE IN TOWN.
WE OFFER WHAT WE HAVE WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
Peleg Bryer & Son,
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An Extra Quality of
SALT
Expressly for the packing of fish.
—ALSO—
New Half Barrels, Kegs, Kits, etc.
Henry A. Thorndike,
65 & 67 BRIDGE STREET. 62 & 64 LONG WHARF.

BARGAIN!
For Sale—Nearly New Heavy 3-Spring Potato or Express Wagon.
APPLY TO
H. D. Bachelier, Commercial Wharf.

PEN WITH A HISTORY.

Its Record Extends from the Mayflower, to President Grant.

Isaac B. Reed of New York is the possessor of a number of rare souvenirs, which are closely entwined with our national history, from colonial times to the days of the civil war. Mr. Reed's ancestors came over with Miles Standish, and he is a lineal descendant of Uzal Knapp, the last survivor of Washington's old body guard, who, as the inscription on his monument at Newburg tells us, departed this life in 1856, at the ripe old age of one hundred and three.

Mr. Reed was an intimate friend of General John A. Dix, and at the outbreak of the war secured, through General Dix, an introduction to Salmon P. Chase, with whom he negotiated the printing of the United States bonds, by a New York bank note company.

Mr. Chase expressed to Mr. Reed his belief that it would be difficult to dispose of the bonds, as he feared a war loan would not be a popular one, and asked him what he would do in the case if he were Secretary of the Treasury.

"I should merely give them a little more interest," said Mr. Reed. "You just give them 7.3 per cent interest, instead of 7, and you will see the public scramble for them."

The idea of giving 7.3 per cent interest, so that accrued interest per day could readily be computed—7.3 being just twice 365 days—struck Secretary Chase as a bright one, and was adopted. Some years afterward, during the last of the business relations which Mr. Reed had with the government regarding the printing of bonds, Secretary Chase took him to President Lincoln, and said: "Mr. President, I wish to introduce to you the father of the 7.3 bonds," and he told Mr. Lincoln how the idea had been suggested by Mr. Reed.

Mr. Reed having expressed a desire to visit the different government departments, President Lincoln wrote on a slip of paper:

"Please extend to the bearer every possible courtesy in visiting the departments.

LINCOLN."

As he handed this note to Mr. Reed the President said: "Mr. Reed, if there is any favor I can do for you, now is the time to ask for it."

"Mr. President, you have been very kind to me," responded Mr. Reed, "and there is no favor I can think of, unless I might be bold enough to ask you to make a present of that pen which I saw you sign this paper with."

Mr. Lincoln did not accept the suggestion kindly. With a serious and hesitating air he replied: "I hardly think you realize the nature of your request. That pen is a souvenir with quite a history, and was presented to me in such a way that I can hardly part with it. In his early days Washington was a civil engineer and surveyor, and when he was elected President of the United States a patriotic women's society of Virginia presented him with a quaintly carved box for holding the lenses of his surveying instruments. It was duly set forth and authenticated that this box was made from the lid of the captain's desk of the Mayflower. After the death of Washington part of this lens box found its way back into the hands of the patriotic women of Virginia, and upon my election they presented me with two pens, accompanied by certain preamble and complimentary resolutions, showing that these pens were carved from a portion of that lens box which belonged to George Washington."

"I was so overcome by the President's earnest manner," Mr. Reed said, in telling the story, "that I felt I had made an unseemly and extravagantly outrageous request, and became so profuse in my apologies and excuses that the President became more embarrassed than ever, and really must have supposed I was offended by his refusal, as I was so anxious to get away.

"'See here,' he suddenly exclaimed, with one of his characteristic outbursts of good nature, 'you are an exceedingly nice young man, and as "the father of the 7.3 bonds" I think you are entitled to one of those pens. You see, the ladies of Virginia gave me two. This one is for black ink, and that one with the gold tip is for red ink. Now you take the one I wrote that paper with and keep it, and the next time you come I will give you all the facts concerning its history.'

"I was embarrassed and pained by the turn affairs had taken, and would gladly have withdrawn my request, but the great man was happy over the solution of the difficulty and presented it in a way which permitted of no refusal."

Mr. Reed received the gift Tuesday, April 11, 1865, and the next time he attempted to see President Lincoln was at Ford's Theatre, April 14, on the night of the assassination. As a memento of that sad event he wears a ring which contains a lock of the President's hair, which was cut off by the surgeon who probed the wound. It was presented to Mr. Reed by Colonel Shadwick under circumstances which made it a priceless gift.

"During General Grant's last illness several of the horses he gave to Mrs. Frederick D. Grant were given to me to sell, and in the settlement for the same the story of the pen occurs once more," continued Mr. Reed.

"I had sold his 'Butcher Boy' at auction for Mrs. Frederick Grant, and, wishing to see the general once more, called at his house a few days before his removal to Mount McGregor, and when I told him that I came to turn over the funds received at the sale he said: 'Mrs. Frederick Grant is not in, but I will receipt for it.'

"I handed him the money and the receipt for the same, saying as I did so: 'Now, General, do me the favor to sign the receipt with this pen,' and I handed him the Washington-Lincoln pen.

"'All right,' he said, as he returned it, 'but what is the joke?'

"'No joke, General,' I replied, 'but I am now the proud possessor of a pen which has been used by America's three greatest men—Washington, Lincoln and Grant.'

"I told him its history, and he laughed over the fact of its not being a pen when used by Washington, and also disclaimed the right to be classed with Washington and Lincoln. Nevertheless, I saw that he was greatly affected by the serious turn our conversation had taken, and I hastened to take my last farewell of the great man of whose friendship I have always been so proud.

"According to the statement of members of his family, this was the last time he was known to write his name."

Mr. Reed has repeatedly refused to part with these relics at any price. General Frederick Grant desired to secure his father's autograph, on account of its being his last signature, and the Baronne de Struve, wife of the Russian ambassador at Washington, to whom Mr. Reed once sold a pair of fine horses for $1,720, offered to double the amount of the check if he would part with the relics.

Mr. Reed was in London in 1870, and was waited upon by William Churchill, of the British Museum, who informed him that the directors had authorized him to offer £300 for the souvenirs.

"Why, I have already refused much larger sums in my own country," replied Mr. Reed, whereupon Mr. Churchill said: "I was only authorized to offer £300, but on my own responsibility I will make it £350, and submit it for your consideration."

Signor Crispi examined the pen, autograph and ring with interest, and expressed a desire to purchase them at any price.

July 9, 1873, Mr. Reed was received by Pope Pius IX, who was greatly interested in the souvenirs. Holding them in both hands, he invoked a blessing upon them as being relics of great and good men.—[New York Herald.]

PRICELESS PICTURES IN PECULIAR PLACES.

The recently reported discovery of the famous Duchess of Gainsborough painting in the cellar of a house at Chelsea is a striking instance of the peculiar places in which works of art by old Flemish and Italian masters have been discovered. It would, indeed, come as a great surprise to those art masters to know the almost degrading circumstances under which their pictures have been found.

A curious case came to light a short time ago regarding one of David Teniers's famous works of art. A picture dealer found it among a quantity of canvases which a second hand dealer was exhibiting for sale at Montmartre. The dealer had put them on one side as worthless, and the collector glancing through them came across one which was a genuine painting by Teniers. All doubt as to its authenticity was removed when the monogram of the famous Flemish master was traced in the corner of the picture.

One of Titian's finest pictures has been discovered in a most peculiar place. It is owned by some half castes in Mexico, and adorns one of their churches. Fabulous sums have been offered for it by artists who have been to examine this painting, but the owners will not part with it. It is guarded in a most careful manner, and every visitor is accompanied by an Indian while the picture is being viewed. Experts who have seen it agree as to its genuineness. The painting is 10 feet long by 7 feet high, and is a scene of the entombment of Christ. Its state of preservation is marvelous, considering that more than three hundred years have elapsed since the artist painted it.

Not long ago a genuine Van Dyck was discovered in that painter's native city, Antwerp, in a most singular manner. In one of the poorest neighborhoods two houses partly collapsed, which necessitated them being demolished altogether. While the work was in operation one of the workmen came across a very dirty painting, which he threw on one side with some other rubbish.

One of the other men, who had a little talent for painting, took it home, with the intention of cleaning it. He was amazed at the exquisite coloring, and thinking that he might perhaps be able to sell it consulted a picture dealer. The dealer gave him a small sum for the canvas, and a few days later an eminent artist, passing the shop, recognized it as a genuine work of Sir Anthony Van Dyck. He purchased it, and, although he has received big offers for it, refuses to sell.

A painting by Memlinz was recently discovered by a couple of mountaineering tourists in Italy. While on one of their expeditions they had occasion to rest in a hut owned by a man who lived the life of a hermit. The first thing which caught their eye on entering the hut was a splendid painting, which on further examination proved to be a fine specimen of Memlinz's art. The hermit, strange to say, knew its value, and refused to part with it. He said that at his death he should bequeath the picture to a church which he named, and it would be placed there as an altar piece.—[London Paper.

SIMPLE BUT EFFECTIVE TRIMMING.

A pretty trimming for a bodice is a lattice-work of ribbon or ribbon velvet. The color scheme of the gown illustrated is curious, the silk being pink and the velvet red. A ruche of pale pink chiffon finishes the square décolleté, and the V in front is filled in with the same shade of chiffon. The skirt is cut circular, without plaits or gathers behind, and fastens at the left side of the front invisibly.

These skirts are cut with the front and back on the straight thread of the fabric, and the sides bias, with rather deep folds at the sides. The back is lengthwise of the goods, the front crosswise. This brings, in a wide fabric, seams at the side near the foot, which the trimming here illustrated would hide.

Taffeta silk has taken a new lease in the affections of femininity for evening wear, and certainly no other material combines so many admirable qualities. Prettiness, daintiness and durability are some of its good points. Many of the taffeta skirts are made without lining, but in this case are worn over a very elaborate silk petticoat, fitted and made after the fashion of a dress skirt.

PATTI IN ONE SHOE.

In 1882, owing to the competition of Henry Abbey, Mapleson was obliged to raise Patti's salary from $1,000 a night to $4,000, and finally to $5,000 a night, a sum previously unheard of in the annals of opera. The price, moreover, was to be paid at 2 o'clock of the day on which Patti was to sing. On the second night of the engagement in Boston Patti was billed to sing "Traviata." Expenses had been heavy, and the funds were low, so that when Signor Franchi, Patti's agent, called promptly at the theatre at 2 o'clock, only $1,000 could be scraped together. The agent was indignant. He declared that the contract was broken, and that Patti would not sing. He refused to take the $1,000, and went off to report the matter to the prima donna. At 4 o'clock he returned and told Colonel Mapleson that Patti would take the $1,000 and dress for the part, all except her shoes. She would arrive at the theatre at the regular time, and when the remaining paltry $1,000 was forthcoming she would put on her shoes and go on the stage.

Patti arrived as promised, costumed all but her shoes. Only $800 was on hand. The money was taken to Patti, and in a few moments word was sent back to the manager that Patti was ready, all but one shoe, which would not be put on until the remaining $200 was paid. It was time for the performance, but people were still coming in, and after some time the balance of the amount was turned over to Signor Franchi. Patti put on her other shoe and proceeded to the stage.—[Famous Singers of Today and yesterday.

A GREAT SURPRISE IN STORE

For those who will go today and get a package of GRAIN-O. It takes the place of coffee at about ¼ the cost. It is a food drink, full of health, and can be given to the children as well as the adult with great benefit. It is made of pure grains and looks and tastes like the finest grades of Mocha and Java coffee. It satisfies everyone. A cup of Grain-O is better for the system than a tonic, because its benefit is permanent. What coffee breaks down Grain-O builds up. Ask your Grocer for Grain-O. 15c. and 25c.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

It seems to be universally conceded by those old enough to judge, that the snow and wind storm of Saturday evening and Sunday was the worst experienced here in about forty years. As a result, trees are prostrated, and branches are torn away from many others—and not from brittle ones alone, but even the elms, whose branches are about as tough as cord—were trimmed by the gale. Chimneys were blown off, stacks torn to pieces and sheds and small outbuildings were but toys in the powerful wind. At Stone Bridge the sea undermined the trolley poles, and poles and wires were thrown across the road in wild confusion, rendering the crossing of cars or teams impossible. A large building that was being erected at the north shaft of the old coal mines, for the reception of machinery designed to convert into fuel the large heap of coaldust accumulated while the mining of coal was carried on there, was completely demolished. The grist mill of Henry Anthony, on Quaker hill, was wrecked, the wind seeming to have turned the top round so that the force of it came on the back of the arms; when the arms with the main shaft with which they were connected were torn entirely off, the body of the mill and dashed to the ground in a mass of wreckage. As the shaft tipped out, the inner end seemed to have been raised and caught in the circular top, taking off about half of it. In several instances trees were thrown over on houses, doing considerable damage. The railroad bridge is reported to be a good deal out of order. The American Fishing Company had about thirty fishing steamers laid up at a pin just north of the railroad bridge, at the oil factory which belonged formerly to the Church brothers, and about half of these vessels are said to be more or less damaged. The trouble began when one of them broke loose from her moorings and she crashed down upon the others and caused a general mix-up. One of the largest, known as the Humphrey, lies broadside on nearly up to high-water mark, with her pilot house gone, one mast broken off and her boiler shifted, and she, with a number of others, it is thought, would sink if in sufficiently deep water. The Estelle did sink.

Since the storm Portsmouth has been pretty effectually shut off from communication with the world beyond. Railroad, telegraph, telephone and mail facilities have failed entirely, steamer Queen City being about the only conveyance to leave the island on the east side. The street railway line was crippled early Saturday evening, and several cars were left in the road over Sunday and until late Monday, and one, at least, was still out Tuesday morning. The snowplows are unable to go through the largest drifts until shoveled out some. Starting from the car house Monday morning, the road was clear for only about a mile and a half south; and work was continued through the night, by moonlight. One car was in Tiverton all night Saturday night, and after the power left it the conductor and motorman, with the others, had a cold time. The roads just began to be passable Tuesday morning, but there is a good deal of snow shoveling to be done yet. Several people who are out of town are snowed in somewhere, and their friends are unable to find out where they are or when to expect them home. This storm is not calculated to inspire confidence in the prophecies of Darius Allen, as he did not predict any heavy snowstorms for the winter.

Mr. Christopher Barker started out from his boarding place with his son-in-law, Mr. John L. Borden, Monday afternoon, to go to his estate on Turkey hill, and got into a snowdrift, when the whiffletree to the wagon broke. As he got out to care for his horse, he fell down in the snow and the horse walked over him, and probably bit his nose with his hoofs, as it was badly skinned.

Owing to the snow blockade the proposed visit of St. John's choir of Newport to St. Mary's Church, South Portsmouth, this evening, will be postponed to a date to be announced.

Mrs. L. Annie Popple and Miss Lillian Wheeler have been on a visit to Mrs. Popple's sister, Mrs. Horace F. Gilmore, at Charlestown, Mass. Miss Wheeler was guest of her friend, Miss Mary Gilmore, this being her first visit to Boston. She arrived home alone Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Silas W. Albro of Providence was in town Saturday, on business, connected with the settlement of the estate of his father, the late Freeborn Albro.

Mr. James B. Ashley is suffering from a sprained ankle, caused by falling from a building on which he was at work as a carpenter.

The Marshall hat factory of Fall River has received a contract to furnish 100,000 campaign hats for the army. Before the contract was signed two government inspectors visited the factory to learn if it had facilities for filling the contract, and found that it had.

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THE MILLENIUM REACHED.

Every once in a while we hear of a new discovery that seems to be the limit to perfection in a certain line. Vinol—Wine of Cod Liver Oil, the great modern tonic reconstructor, is the millenium as far as discoveries in the way of a medicine for wasting diseases are concerned.

Mr. Charles E. Bardwell, a prominent chemist of Holyoke, writing in regard to this subject, says:—

"Now that the day has come when we have a form of cod liver oil, prepared so that it is delicious to the smell and most pleasing to the taste, besides being of a nature to cure quickly and more efficiently, it would seem that we have reached the millenium as far as great discoveries in the field of remedies for wasting diseases are concerned."

Vinol, as has been proved, will do more than cod liver oil in any other form, for wasting diseases, and where a tonic reconstructor is needed it far exceeds in efficiency beef, wine or iron. Yours very truly,

JAMES T. WRIGHT, Special Vinol Representative.

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FLAGS MADE TO ORDER.
Agent for Plymouth Cordage Co., Hazard Powder Co.
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SILVER-MOUNTED LEATHER GOODS.
Gentlemen's Card Cases,
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Combination Card Cases and Pocketbooks,
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Doctors' Prescription Books,
Pocketbooks,
Cigar Cases, In Fancy Leathers.
H. A. HEATH & CO., Jewelers,
102 THAMES STREET.

LEONARD'S
Newport Steam Laundry
And Carpet Beating Works,
D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 300 Thames street.
Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 69 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

CRANDALL'S Music Store,
201 THAMES STREET.
Pianos for Sale and to Rent
A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
Music Rolls and other
Musical Merchandise.
THE LATEST IN SHEET MUSIC ON HAND
TUNING—Leave your order here!
Catch it While it's Going.
A Smith American Organ,
with eleven stops, all in perfect order with stool for $25; $5 down and $5 per month.
JOHN VARS, 128 THAMES ST.

PIANOS!
Bargains in pianos that have been rented for the season.
Edison's Phonographs and Records.
Anything in the Music Line.
JOHN ROGERS,
210 THAMES STREET.
We give cash stamps.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
FISCHER PIANOS.
RENOWNED FOR
TONE and DURABILITY.
THE WONDERFUL POPULARITY ENJOYED BY THE
FISCHER PIANO
FOR THE PAST FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS IS WITHOUT A PARALLEL IN THE HISTORY OF THE PIANO WORLD. DURING THIS PERIOD OVER
100,000
PIANOS HAVE BEEN MANUFACTURED BY THIS FIRM.
Grand and Upright Pianos
IN RARE WOODS AND CHASTE DESIGNS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
J. & C. FISCHER,
33 Union Square, West, between 16th and 17th Sts., New York,
—OR—
MANN & ECCLES,
22 Mathewson St., Providence R. I.

COAL AND WOOD.

Just Arrived for
PINNIGER & MANCHESTER,
Cargo of the Famous
POCAHONTAS
COAL for Steam Purposes.
PERRY MILL WHARF. 311 THAMES STREET.

Philadelphia & Reading Co's
Egg Stove and Chestnut COAL!
NOTHING BETTER. CALL US UP.
TELEPHONE 222-2.
GARDINER B. REYNOLDS CO

The Celebrated
Plymouth Coal!
T. SAMWAYS,
113 Long Wharf.

FRASCH'S
High Grade, Pure Quality
Ice Cream
AT THE
OLD PRICE.
Mince Pies.
FRASCH, 170 Thames St.

$7. $7.
AN
ADJUSTED WATCH
For $7 at Pray's. 96 Spring Street.
WILLIAM O. GLAZIER, Successor.
$7. $7.

It cannot smoke! It cannot smell!

THE MILLER OIL STOVE

By an automatic device the wick can only be turned up enough to give the best heating surface, yet cannot be turned up high enough to make it smoke.

FOR SALE ONLY AT

W. K. COVELL'S,

163 Thames Street

I Can't Sleep Nights.

"That's just what Anna was saying to me this morning, she says 'You got a little cold and it brought on a stubborn choking cough, which keeps you awake nearly all night.' She says, 'You have tried several cough remedies but none of them does any good, and I made up my mind to run over and tell you to get a bottle of Dixon's Great Russian Cough Cordial.' Price 35c. Druggists and grocers sell it."

Kindling Wood delivered to any part of the city, 4 barrels for one dollar. It is nice, dry, clean pine wood, cut from clean kiln-dried forest trees. Beware of kindlings made from old tumdown buildings; it is more or less decayed and harbors bed bugs, ants and disease germs. It is sold very cheap, but in the end may be very dear. Leave your order at 69 to 75 Mill street.

Old Company Lehigh

NONE BETTER

For Domestic Use or Greenhouse Trade.

ABRAM ALMY,

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D. R. & J. T. ALLEN.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Hothouse Grapes,

PERSIMMONS, PEACHES,

APPLES AND PEARS OF ALL KINDS.

Carry Bros., 257 & 259 Thames St.

Funeral and Wedding Work a Specialty.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices very low.

All Kinds of Fresh Cut Flowers, Wheat Sheafs, Palm Leaves, Metal Designs, etc.

H. J. Hass's,

251 THAMES STREET.

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RINGS.

We have the finest selection of ladies' and gentlemen's rings that we have ever shown.

We make a specialty of matching precious stones and making up original designs.

Our stock of diamonds is unsurpassed in the city.

HERRMANN, Jeweler,

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MUSICAL GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS.

We are showing one of the finest stocks of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and MUSICAL NOVELTIES ever shown in Newport. We can supply you with most everything that will make music.

PIANOS we have in abundance of different makes and styles. You can make your selection at any time and have Piano delivered any day or hour you wish.

SHEET MUSIC, GRAPHOPHONES, RECORDS, etc., to suit all costs. We guarantee our GOODS and PRICES to be right. OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Please call and look the stock over before purchasing.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE,

151 THAMES STREET.

New Raisins!

Large, Loose Muscatelles,

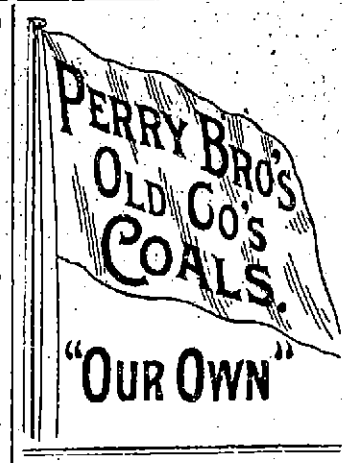
3 lbs for 25c.

NEW CURRANTS,

Cleaned, 3 pounds,	25 cents.
1 lb. Package, per package.	11 cents.
Fancy Citron, per pound,	18 cents.
Choice Citron, per pound,	15 cents.
Candied Lemon Peel, per lb.,	16 cents.
Candied Orange Peel, per lb.,	16 cents.
New Fancy Pumpkin, per tin,	13 cents.
New Fancy Squash, per tin,	12 cents.
Plum Pudding, 1 lb. tins,	23 cents.
Plum Pudding, 2 lb. tins,	44 cents.
Plum Pudding, 3 lb. tins,	67 cents.

EARL GARRETTSON & CO.,

16 & 20 WASHINGTON SQUARE.



FOR WHAT DID THEY MEET?

Council Takes No Action on Change of City Hall Location.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening to consider the communication of the school committee regarding the location of the new city hall building. All the members of the board of aldermen and all except Councilmen Brady and Shannhan in the lower branch were present. So far as the business transacted was concerned, there was little use of any member being present, and all was over in less than fifteen minutes.

The mayor read a communication setting forth the object of the meeting and enclosing the communication from the school committee. These were received without comment, and the mayor read the following letter from the architect of the new city hall to the special committee, which had been handed to the mayor by the chairman of the committee:

To the joint special committee on new city hall:

Mr. Chairman: Dear Sir—I understand that the school committee wish the foundation for the new city hall to be carried nearer the Bull street line, as they claim that if the city hall be built as now located on the lot the machine shop room will be ruined on account of its being made dark by the high walls of the new city hall. Just how much farther to the south the building should be moved to meet the views of the school committee I do not know. In my opinion the new city hall is properly placed on the lot on which it is to be built, and could it be built farther back from Bull street and Broadway the general effect would be much improved. As now placed it is about ten feet back from the front line of the industrial school, thus giving the rooms on the south side much more light than had it been placed on the same line with the front of the industrial school building.

There is no doubt in my mind as regards sufficiency of light in the machine shop in the basement of the industrial school building. The city hall as located will not make the room any darker than it has been heretofore, and if the area now built across the front of the windows be removed and the bank graded away on a level with the grade of the new city hall lot the machine shop in the basement of the industrial school building will be made much lighter than it has ever been, and will be lighter than would be the case if the city hall were moved fifteen feet and the areas retained as they now are.

I might suggest that the sidewalk on Bull street might be widened three or four feet the whole length of the city hall lot; also the sidewalk on Broadway be straightened and widened as far as the north line of the industrial school house lot. This would add much to the general effect of the whole when completed. The nearer Bull street and Broadway the building be placed the farther back you must tip your head to take it in as a whole, and when any building is brought too near the observer the less graceful the lines appear.

I believe your committee as well as the architect are desirous of giving to the citizens of Newport a public building of which they will feel proud, and I trust you will consider well the points herein set forth for the good of all concerned.

Respectfully submitted,
J. D. JOHNSTON,
Architect.

In the board of aldermen there was a little discussion, without a motion. Alderman Shanteler said he had looked over the situation and taken several measurements about the excavation for the new building. He found that the north line of the new building is twenty-five feet from the industrial school building. By cutting down the bank south of the school to the level of the city hall lot and extending the areaway, all the light that would be needed would be secured. He did not see any occasion for making a change.

Alderman Rogers said that he, too, had made some measurements. With the present location the steps on the south side will be only twelve feet from the Bull street sidewalk. Under the present arrangement the light in the school building will be fully as good as when the trees and the old buildings that have been removed were in place. The school committee evidently does not look to the beauty of the city hall but thinks only of its own building.

Alderman McMahon asked what objections there are to placing the city hall more nearly in the centre of the lot, nearer Bull street. In the original plan this was proposed. It is well to consider not only the city hall, but also other public buildings.

Alderman Shanteler said that if the sidewalk on Bull street is widened, as is proposed, the south steps of the city hall would be only nine feet from the sidewalk. There is now twenty-seven feet between the industrial school building and the north line of the city hall excavation.

At this point the mayor suggested that there was no motion before the board, but that the discussion had been permitted to give the members an opportunity to free their minds; and thereupon, without taking any action in the matter, the aldermen took up the granting of licenses.

The application of Harris L. Lisker for a junk dealer's license, which had been referred to the chief of police, came back with the endorsement that the applicant has been a citizen of Newport nine months and that he is at present employed by another junk dealer. There was a brief discussion and finally the license was granted. Jacob Hellyer was granted a junk dealer's license, and the application of John Nicholson for a fruit vender's license was referred to the chief of police. On recommendation of the superintendent of hacks two carriage drivers' and two hack licenses were granted.

In the meantime the common council had been waiting rather impatiently for something to do, and when it was learned that the aldermen were attending to the granting of licenses some one moved to adjourn. Word was sent to the board that the council was ready to adjourn just as the last license was granted and the board adjourned before the council, several of the councilmen wondering why they had been called together.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. John Jennings is here from Boston for a few days.

—Mr. J. R. DeLamar arrived from Europe on the St. Paul.

—Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell will sail for Europe December 17.

—The family of Judge John C. Gray left here for New York this morning.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Condon have returned from a trip to Washington and Norwich.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Child will spend the remainder of the winter in New York.

—Mr. Reginald Norman, Mr. Max Norman and Mr. Guy Norman are here from Boston.

—Superintendent White of the Providence Telephone Company is here to look over the field.

—Naval Apprentice Victor Deplitch of this city, attached to the Newark, is expected here in a few days.

—"From Day to Day: Passages from the Bible, with translations into other languages," by Miss Theodora W. Woolsey of this city, is just issued by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston. It includes a selection from the Scriptures for every day in the year, with versions of the same in French, German and Italian. Apart from its value as a volume of appropriate selections, the book will be of interest and importance to students of languages, for the purpose of comparison.

PROBATE COURT BUSINESS.

In the probate court yesterday the petition of the guardian of the estate of Mary Block for permission to sell real estate for better investment was granted. The will of Nicholas King was admitted to probate and Martin T. H. King was appointed executor. The administrator's first and final account with the estate of Nathan Barker was allowed and distribution of the residue ordered. The petition for the probate of the will of Dr. J. W. Detwiller was continued to December 5. Inventories on the estates of Eliza M. Dodge and John Dynan were allowed. Petitions for the appointment of a guardian of the estate of Mary Esther Stewart, and for consideration of the executor's first and final account with the estate of John Dynan were continued according to law to December 10. The executors of the will of Emma B. Fadden asked that citations be issued to Sophia F. and Adelaide B. Fadden, and citations were ordered, returnable December 17 at 3 p. m. This was done to enable the executors to have the property of the estate appraised by the appraisers appointed by the court.

ENGINEERS OF THE BUFFALO CENSURED.

The Navy Department yesterday made public the report of the court of inquiry, of which Commander John McGowan was president, appointed to investigate and determine the responsibility for the breakdown of the machinery of cruiser Buffalo when only a few days out from New York on her way to join Rear Admiral Dewey's fleet in the Philippines. The court met on board the Buffalo here and went to New York to conclude its inquiry.

The report found that the accidents were due to neglect and incompetency on the part of the engineers of the ship, and recommend that Chief Engineer Frederick C. Bieg be reprimanded, and that Assistant Engineers Frederick J. Simmonds, William H. MacKay and Thomas Rodgers, who have only temporary appointments, be discharged from the service. Assistant Secretary Allen modified the findings so far as to retain the three assistants in the service, but has transferred them to other duty.

"HOW WIDE IS AN INCH?"

On account of the storm, Rev. A. A. Wright, D. D., of Boston did not speak at the men's meeting last evening. He is in the city and will lecture tonight, as advertised, on "How Wide is an Inch?" Dean Wright has had under his personal instruction, since 1882, more than 5,000 different clergymen. To give these students direction, counsel and instruction, systematically and profitably, and to do it by mail, has been a task of Hercules.

Out of the wisdom that has come to him in part from this instructional work, he will discuss as one topic of his lecture the relation of the subject to theological creeds. A syllabus of the entire lecture can be obtained from the secretary of the association.

A METROPOLITAN SUCCESS.

"Gayest Manhattan," which scored a Metropolitan success at Koster & Bial's Music hall in New York last winter, and was given a very successful presentation in this city a year ago, will be seen at the Opera House next Friday evening for the second time, with the same scenery and costumes as in the metropolitan production. It is described as a musical comedy or burlesque, and has a consistent plot. The musical score is by W. H. Batchelor, and contains many numbers which have become popular. The libretto is written by William H. Lytell and the dialogue is bright and up-to-date. Among the musical gems of the piece are "I'm a Practical Politician," "Good Old Palmy Days," "Deferred Ambitions," "My Husband Taught Me to be One of the Boys," "Dandy Sparrow Cops," "For Sweet Charity's Sake" and "The Rulers of Central Park." Besides a large chorus the following well known performers will appear in their specialty performances: John Gourlay, William H. Lytell, Gertie Reynolds, Emile Hewsee, Marie North, Emma Siebert and the great European novelty, the Three Sisters Luby.

A BIRTHDAY WHIST PARTY.

Last evening the Douze Whist Club met with Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Allan, Jr., in honor of Mr. Allan's birthday. The prizes were awarded Mr. J. P. Peckham and Mrs. Allan. Following the games a collation was served, after which an informal cake walk took place, each guest receiving a generous slice of the birthday cake. The favors were a variety of roses. Mrs. L. L. Simmons, Jr., furnished the music. Mr. Allan was the recipient of a large bouquet and the usual customs of a birthday were practiced upon him.

EVENINGS WITH "LITTLE WOMEN."

The evenings at the Alcotts' house have also left delightful memories. Although these involved a long walk, the bait was good enough to draw the girls and boys often. The hearty and motherly quality of Mrs. Alcott's welcome was something to remember. The too prevalent custom—in bad taste, too—of young girls at once retiring with their callers into a room apart from the elders was never practiced there. There was a piano, by no means too good to use, and May, in the highest spirits, would swoop to the stool, and all would fall to dancing, the mother herself often joining us. One of the guests would relieve May, who then had her gay turn. Then, with or without voices, we stood by the piano and sang "Rolling Home," "Ubi sunt, O pocula," "Juanita," "Music in the Air," and after the war began "The Battle-Hymn of the Republic," "John Brown," "Marching Along," and other stirring songs fresh from the camp. Short stories on the porch might follow as twilight deepened into dark, and they were sufficiently "creepy." Perhaps chestnuts, Rhode Island greenings or Northern spies ended the evening, and we went home by ten at the latest.

One evening, a few months after their return to Concord to live, my sister and I accompanied our mother on a call on the Alcotts. Before we left, Louisa was persuaded by her mother to do something for our amusement. She disappeared, and soon came in transformed. Her hair, which girls in those days wore brushed low and braided, was twisted up into a little knob on her head so tight that she could hardly wink. The broad collar, white undersleeves and hoopskirt of the day were gone, and she appeared in an ugly, scant, brown calico dress, with bloomer trousers to match, blue stockings and coarse shoes. She had a manuscript in one hand, and a pen in the other, which she thrust behind her ear and began a harangue on the "Rights of Woman," and offered and at once proceeded to read in strident tones a gem of thought which she had just turned out, called "Hoots of a Distracted Soul in the Wilderness." She then passed on to other confirmatory manuscripts that she professed to be editing—travesties on her father's writing; I think—certainly on those of my father's under the name of Wolf Walden Emerbny. Mr. Alcott came in from his study to hear, and however little he could understand such manifestations of the spirit of prophecy, he seemed to feel the pride of a parent in his daughter's wit."—[Edward W. Emerson, in Ladies' Home Journal.

CURING CRAMP IN THE LEG.

With most people who suffer with cramp in the leg it comes on very suddenly and is most severe. It usually seizes its victim just after going to bed or while undressing. It is a most simple matter, when one knows how, to make the spasm let go its hold. Provide yourself with a good strong cord, and when the cramp comes on take the cord, wind it round the leg over the place that is cramped and, taking an end in each hand, give it a little pull, one that will hurt a little. The cramp will instantly vanish, and the sufferer can go to bed assured that it will not visit him again that night.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.

HATS FOR THE LAP, PLEASE.

Ladies now demand of their favorite milliner hats "that will come off easily and look well on the lap!" That is what the no-theatre-hat ordinance has accomplished for millinery! Fancy buying bonnets for the lap? But women who cannot have fresh head gear every day must look out for this contingency, and choose the hat with the strongest constitution. Nothing demoralizes fragile millinery so much as vicariously going out between the acts. It might just as well travel back and forth, up and down the theatre aisle, for each time the man does so the unhappy hat gets another twist that injures its symmetrical proportions, the moral of which is to leave such sensitive head coverings at home, but heaven help the average woman who ventures to go to the theatre some night unexpectedly and unpreparedly. Doesn't her "latest and sweerest" hat then have to take it? As a bright woman said, at "The Conquerors" the other evening: "It's no use; a lapdog or a lap hat is equally in the way, and a nuisance!"—[The Chatterer, in the Boston Herald.

Chairman Babcock of the Republican Congressional committee says that, as a result of the recent election, "free silver and fiat money are now eliminated from politics," while Senator Cullom says practically the same thing. As a matter of fact, says Harper's Weekly, fiat money will not be eliminated from our politics until our monetary system is reformed and put upon a proper basis, and that task rests with the Republican party.

BARGAIN

—IN—

Dinner Sets!

A limited number of English Printed Dinner Sets of 130 pieces for $12 a set.

To those who desire a dinner set of good quality at a low price, this is an exceptional opportunity.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,

131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

COALS Of the best quality and well prepared.

Red Ash Chestnut.

PEA COAL Of first quality and large fraction.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN.

WM. H. BOONE, Agent.

Telephone 207-3.

FEEL POOR?

Every one does. You feel as if every dollar ought to buy about twice as much as it did a few years ago. Bring your dollars to us. No field like our stores for getting big returns for your money. The prices are always the lowest and the quality the highest.

FLOUR—Flour will be higher, and it will pay you to buy a barrel. BUTTER and EGGS: Best quality at Lowest Prices.

Fine Mocha and Java Coffee (in the whole bean) per lb., 20c.; 1-lb. cans Golden Cup Mocha and Java, 24c.; 2-lb. cans Golden Cup Mocha and Java, 45c.; 5-lb. cans Golden Cup Mocha and Java, $1.; Best Hotel Coffee, per lb., 15c.; Regular 50c. Formosa, English Breakfast or Ceylon Tea, per lb., 65c.; Regular 60c. Formosa, English Breakfast or Ceylon Tea, per lb., 40c.

SOME SPECIAL PRICES FOR THIS WEEK—Sweet Potatoes, 25 lbs. for 25c.; 3-lb. can Hominy, worth 10c., per can, 5c.; 3-lb. can Braised Beef, per can, 15c.; Pint bottle English Pickles, worth 25c. 19c.; Old Plymouth Breakfast Food, 2 pkgs. for 25c. (Beautiful copies of Celebrated Paintings and House-Lots are given away with this Breakfast Food.) Hubbard Squash, per lb., 2c.; 3-lb. can Soup, worth 25c. per can, 10c.; 4 bars Best Soap, 10c.; Sweet Chocolate, worth 16c. per cake, 8c.; Best Turnips, per lb., 2c.; Raisins, Currants, Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel, Prunes and Mixed Nuts at cut prices.

E. A. EDES & CO.,

149 AND 151 THAMES STREET.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AUCTION SALES.

By Thomas Burlingham, Auctioneer

Aquidneck Hall, Thursday, Dec. 1,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Large Sale of Furniture and Carpets, Stoves, Crockery

AND GLASSWARE, LACE CURTAINS, OIL-CLOTH, LIBRARY DESK, EASY CHAIRS AND SOFA, COUCHES, ETC.

Inspection on Wednesday.

Executors' Sale of Real Estate.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON the premises Wednesday, December 28, 1898, if suitable, if not the first suitable day thereafter, at 12 o'clock noon, the homestead farm of the late Freeborn Albro, situated on Branman lane in Portsmouth and contains thirty-eight acres more or less with house and other buildings thereon standing; to be sold to settle the estate. Terms given at time and place of sale.

By order of the Executors.

JOSEPH G. DENNIS, Auctioneer.

Portsmouth, Nov. 28, 1898.

By Thomas Burlingham, Auctioneer.

Aquidneck Hall, Thursday, Dec. 1,

AT 10 SHARP.

One Elegant Upholstered Russian Sleigh,

WITH POLE AND SHAFTS, ALSO ONE PONY SLEIGH, FUR ROBES, ETC.

NO FINER SLEIGH IN THE CITY.

By Thomas Burlingham, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION

Monday, Nov. 28, at 11 o'clock A.M.

AT NAVAL TRAINING STATION,

66 Iron Bedsteads and 52 Woven Wire Bunk Bottoms.

Intending bidders can see the articles at any time. Conditions of sale cash. Goods to be removed on day of sale.

The above sale is postponed until Friday, same hour and place.

Bankrupt Sale of Personal Property.

NEWPORT, SC. DISTRICT COURT OF U. S. DISTRICT OF R. I.

In Bankruptcy. Petition of W. L. Barker } No. 18

WILL BE SOLD at public auction on Wednesday, November 30, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the stable of said Barker on Caleb Earl Street in said Newport all the personal property of said bankrupt consisting of bottled and canned goods, scales, horses, wagons, harnesses, etc.

ROBERT M. FRANKLIN, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

Newport, R. I., Nov. 23, 1898.

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$5 to $35, all using the daylight Cartridge Film and can be loaded in broad daylight.

PLATE CAMERAS

From $2 upwards, according to style and size and of the latest patterns.

Developing, Printing and Mounting, and all kinds of Photographic work.

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Residences and Stores Furnished for Electricity at Lowest Rates.

Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades

449 to 455 Thames Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Fine Lots on Halsey Street,

50x100, cheap.

Fine estate on Rhode Island avenue, near Broadway.

Some good lots on Vernon avenue.

E. A. Moore, Vernon Avenue.

NEW BOOKS.

ASSOCIATE HERMITS, by Frank R. Stockton.

THE INTRUDERS, by L. B. Walford.

ANGELS IN ART, by Clara Erskin Clement.

FAIR GOD. Illustrated Edition.

LATITUDE 10 Deg.

CANNON AND CAMERA.

MUSIC DRAMAS of RICHARD WAGNER.

SOCIAL LIFE IN BRITISH ARMY.

A CORNER IN SPAIN, by Miriam Coles Harris.

DUMB FOXGLOVE, by A. T. Slosson.

KING'S RIVALS, by Barrows.

THE ADVENTURERS, by Watson.

SIMON HART, Successor to

CHARLES E. HAMMETT, JR.,

202 THAMES STREET.

In the Forbidden Land,

AN ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY INTO TIBET, BY A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR.

THE ASSOCIATE HERMITS, by Frank R. Stockton.

THE ADVENTURERS, A TALE OF TREASURE TROVE, by H. B. Marriott Watson.

LATITUDE 10 DEG.—A ROMANCE OF THE WEST INDIES IN THE YEAR 1812, by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield.

THE NEWCOMES, by W. M. Thackeray. Biographical Edition.

STORIES IN LIGHT AND SHADOW, by Bret Harte.

SOCIAL IDEALS IN ENGLISH LETTERS, by Vida D. Scudder.

HE IMPEDIMENT, a novel, by Dorothea Gerard.

George H. Carr, - 172 Thames St.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Farm for Sale!

AT JAMESTOWN.

$2,000.

Comprising 15 acres of land, good two-story-and-half house (two tenements), fine location on Main road, orchard, barn, and all for two thousand dollars.

Also one of 130 acres, for $5,000; fine shore frontage, and highest elevation on the island; desirable for building sites. House and barn in good order.

DANIEL WATSON, 220 THAMES STREET. SOLE AGENT.

BE ONE OF THE

ONE HUNDRED

TO TAKE A POLICY IN THE

Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

Before December 31, 1898.

The grand old MUTUAL issues every kind of policy and the RATES are no higher than in other companies.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent,

NEWPORT, R. I.

FOR SALE.

The Tuckerman Place on Mill St, Opp. Touro Park.

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